FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

1 MAY 1987

Egypt

President Husni Mubarak explained his decision to close PLO offices in Egypt during a Labor Day speech broadcast by Cairo radio, and he predicted that the "fragile unity" achieved at the Algiers PNC will collapse after a while. Mubarak said his rift with the PLO began before the PNC session when he was "annoyed" by certain "strange" statements on Egypt issued by Fatah officials Salah Khalaf and Khalil al-Wazir. The president indicated that he was not impressed by other PLO denials of these statements, noting that the PLO tends to make "haphazard and contradictory" statements which are slanted according to the capital in which they are issued. This "indisciplined and irresponsible" behavior damages the PLO's image in the eyes of the Egyptian people and of those foreign circles with whom Egypt is making efforts on the PLO's behalf.

Turning to the PNC resolution on Egypt, Mubarak criticized the PNC's reaffirmation of support for Egyptian "nationalist" forces as an attempt to classify the Egyptian people into nationalists and traitors, and he stressed that the Palestinians are mistaken if they think they can talk to the Egyptian people and not the state. As for Egypt's response, Mubarak stressed that he had merely complied with the PNC's desire to break relations with Egypt, noting that he listened to what the Palestinians said and did nothing more than implement their resolution. The president said he does not hold PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat personally responsible for all this because 'Arafat is a "good" man "whom I still respect despite all that has happened." Mubarak linked the PNC stand on Egypt with "pressure" to reconcile with Syria, adding that Syria, Libya and a third country are "behind this."

The president also expressed displeasure over remarks to the Egyptian delegation at the PNC by a "senior party official," who urged Egypt to abrogate the Camp David agreement and claimed that he could solve Egypt's economic problems. Mubarak added that he wants to tell this person, "without mentioning his country," that Egypt knows the Arabs "better than you do."

On internal affairs, the Egyptian leader expressed regret over the low electoral turnout in Cairo and Suez, noting that only 200,000 people out of an electorate of 1.2 million voted in Cairo, a figure which he described as "shameful." Nevertheless, Mubarak said the voting was free and honest, asserting that those who described the elections as a "massacre" for democracy were making excuses for their own failure.

Israel

The continued existence of the National Unity Government is important for Israel's national interest and it would be irresponsible to throw the country into the "whirlpool" of elections, Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir stated in an interview with Jerusalem radio on his return from France. Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres responded by stressing that even if someone wants to prevent elections, this should still not hamper an examination of the possibility for peace talks, the radio reported. As for the reports about him meeting with King Husayn, Peres told the radio that "people are constantly leaking, provoking Jordan into denying this," and he added that "these actions are hampering the peace process and are turning our moves into something lacking seriousness." An even sharper comment was provided by Peres' office, which stated that the report of a Peres-Husayn meeting in London is part of a campaign of "rumor and unfounded speculation whose only purpose is to torpedo the peace process," the radio noted.

Syria

A 1 May article in the Damascus *Al-Thawrah* denounced current "provocative" NATO maneuvers in the Mediterranean as "clear proof of an aggressive policy," Damascus radio reported. Nevertheless, an earlier commentary by the radio spoke of increasing signs "confirming the existence of possibilities for action regarding the issue of just peace in the Middle East."

DRA-Pakistan

DRA military sources cited by Kabul radio announced that the Pakistani warplane shot down on 29 April was one of two F-16's which had entered Afghan air space over Paktia Province. The aircraft was downed by DRA "air defense forces" over the Khost district after the Pakistani planes ignored a warning to leave DRA air space, the radio said, adding that the DRA summoned the Pakistani charge d'affaires to protest this "blatant violation" of Afghan air space.

The downing of the Pakistani plane followed a Soviet spokesman's warning to Pakistan over its "escalating armed pressure" on Afghanistan, as reported by TASS 28 April.

Iran

Criticism of USSR — A Foreign Ministry spokesman cited by Tehran radio deplored the Soviet call for an immediate end to the Iran-Iraq war, asserting that this is an attempt to perpetuate the Saddam Husayn regime and ignore its "crimes" against Iran.

Relations With Syria — Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati stressed the need to strengthen relations with Syria during a meeting with visiting Oil Minister Ghazi al-Durubi, Tehran radio noted. Agreements concluded during Al-Durubi's visit provide for Iran to export one million tons of free crude oil to Syria, while the latter will purchase another two million tons, IRNA reported.

Lebanon

The Iranian Embassy in Beirut denied an *Al-Shira'* report that an Embassy employee has been abducted by kidnappers who seek

to exchange him for Anglican Church envoy Terry Waite, Voice of National Resistance radio reported. *Al-Shira'* said the Iranian is being held by "party-members" in an apartment outside Beirut, AFP noted.

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Syria Asks DFLP, PFLP Leaders To 'Delay' Return

JN301722 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic
29 Apr 87 p 1

[Text] Algiers — *Al-Khalij* has learned that Brigadier General 'Abd al-Rahman, official in charge of the Fedayeen Liaison Office in Syria, has asked the PFLP office in Damascus to inform the Front's leaders who participated in the work of the recent PNC session to delay their return to Damascus.

Al-Khalij has also learned that the DFLP has been told the same thing. A number of leaders of the two fronts, who had intended to return to Damascus, canceled their travel plans and remained in Algeria.

Palestinian sources told *Al-Khalij* that the Syrian message comes in implementation of the warning given by Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam to Palestinian leaders residing in Damascus that anyone who left to attend the PNC will not return.

The sources added that Syria's demand for a delayed return may mean Damascus has not yet made a decision on its position toward the PLO's "new situation." According to the sources, the latest message Algerian Foreign Minister Taleb Ibrahimi received from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad for the Palestinian leaders on the eve of the PNC meeting said the sole condition for welcoming the Palestinian leadership in Damascus was the severing of political relations with Egypt. This was after the announcement that the organization had abrogated the Amman accord.

The sources cited Ibrahimi as saying that President al- Asad is not concerned about the organizational situation within the PLO. What he is concerned about is the organization's political program. The sources added that the road to Damascus is not closed to Palestinian leaders, but their return is subject to calculations related to the overall regional situation, especially in Lebanon.

On another level, Algeria has launched an initiative with Damascus to fulfill its promise to do its best to repair Syrian-Palestinian relations. A senior Algerian official will visit Syria in the next 2 days.

DFLP Panel Meets in Damascus; Supports PNC

JN301816 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1730 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] The DFLP Central Committee has held an emergency meeting in Damascus to discuss the resolutions of the recent PNC session. The DFLP Central Committee issued a statement expressing support for the outcome of the PNC and voicing the view that the PNC resolutions were a violent blow to those who hoped to weaken the PLO's role as a primary party in solving the Middle East problem.

DFLP Leader Cables Moscow on Reaction to PNC

NC301001 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
0945 GMT 30 Apr 8

[Text] According to a statement issued by the DFLP in Beirut today, Secretary General Nayif Hawatimah sent a message to Soviet leaders yesterday. It deals with what he called the hostile reaction of certain Arab countries to the resolutions of the 18th PNC session. The statement added that the hostile campaign seeks to pressure the PLO to abandon the policy it adopted in Algiers.

Damascus Palestinian Front Reviews PNC Moves

JN291834 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1730 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus]

[Text] The Palestinian Popular Struggle Front has announced that its Political Bureau has held a meeting to review the results of the Algiers PNC conference. The group decided that its outcome was a first step toward comprehensive unity. The Front added that a final assessment of the Algiers resolutions and their acceptance will be contingent on the practical implementation of and commitment to these political results. It will also hinge on loyalty to the PLO as the sole legitimate representative, rejecting all forms of agentry and alternatives.

The Front's Political Bureau also stressed that PLO-Syrian relations must be repaired, and denounced the Egyptian Government's stand toward the PLO, which it viewed as a link in a new plot to implement the second phase of the Camp David accords.

Fatah Dissidents Claim Tel Aviv Explosion

JN301828 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1730 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] In Damascus the Fatah Uprising [dissident] Movement, which belongs to Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muraghah], has claimed responsibility for the demolition of a gasoline tank in Tel Aviv. According to a statement issued in Damascus, the operation was carried out by the martyr Qasim Abu Khadra group and resulted in a number of casualties.

PLO Contacts Lead to Delay in Punitive Measures

JN010931 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0855 GMT 1 May 87

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 1 May (WAKH) — Press reports in Abu Dhabi said today that contacts were held between Cairo and the PLO yesterday,which resulted in the postponement of some measures Egypt planned to take following the closure of PLO offices in Egypt.

The newspaper *Al-Ittihad* said diplomatic observers in Cairo interpreted President Mubarak's praise of Yasir 'Arafat in his Labor Day speech yesterday as a sign of Egypt's understanding and appreciation for the Palestinian leader's position. These observers believe 'Arafat was under tremendous pressure from PLO ranks and three Arab countries to sever ties with Egypt. The diplomats expect Egyptian-Palestinian relations to be defined in the next few days.

Commentaries Discuss Relations With PLO

AL-AKHBAR on PLO 'Vacillations'

NC300541 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2245 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Excerpts] Cairo, 29 Apr (MENA) — *Al-Akhbar* says it is no secret that the Egyptian people and other Arab peoples with a sense of awareness welcome the Egyptian Government's firm decision to put an end to the petty moves and fabrications launched by certain Palestinian elements, representing various trends and objectives, against the one Arab country that has eagerly sought to keep the Palestinian issue alive and to end the deadlock that some have tried to impose upon it.

In a commentary to be published in Thursday's edition, the paper says that the strangest aspect of the Algiers PNC meetings was the enthusiastic effort of some feuding elements within the PLO to make the end of relations with Egypt the basic goal of the conference. They acted as if the desired resolution would deal a deadly blow to Egypt, which they hate even more than those who usurped their country and engaged in the liquidation of the Palestinian people.

The paper calls on those who took part in the carnival of demands that relations with Egypt be broken off to ask themselves two questions before being swept by their hatred into biting the hand that fed them in the darkest times. Those questions are: What could Egypt lose from the severance of its relations with the PLO, and what could it gain? What great gains would be secured for the PLO and the Palestinian cause in general from the breaking of these ties?

The paper explains that the answer to these questions would be sufficient to unmask the true goals of certain elements, who are not truly concerned about the interests of the miserable Palestinian people, who pass their lives in refugee camps while those who exploit their cause live in luxury.

Sa'id Sunbul, chief editor of *Al-Akhbar*, writes that the problem facing Palestinian leaders is that they do not express the Palestinian people's tragedy as much as they reflect the moods of the Arab states and regimes where they live and with which they are connected. This, in itself, is the height of the tragedy.

He says that the events of the PNC meetings constitute are no more than the lastest new swing in the Palestinian leaders' vacillations. [passage omitted]

The chief editor of *Al-Akhbar* expresses regret that PLO leaders could have imagined that, by practicing deception and issuing statements, they could please Damascus without angering Cairo.

He adds that it is sad that Yasir 'Arafat himself, who often accused the Damascus rulers of treason, signed the PNC resolutions to please those very people. It is unfortunate that 'Arafat should sign a resolution which indirectly advocates that the PLO distance itself from the Egyptian Government, forgetting that it was this very government that saved him from a massacre by the Syrian forces during the siege of Tripoli. Is this how Egypt should be rewarded, with repudiation and a call for no more cooperation? [passage omitted]

PLO 'Mockery' Decried

NC291635 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1240 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Hasan Fu'ad commentary: "Egypt's Support for the Palestinian People's Struggle is an Unflinching Principled Commitment"]

[Text] Egypt's statement 2 days ago in response to the vituperations by some Palestinian factions at the PNC meetings in Algiers reflects Egypt's position and its aloofness from trivialities. The PLO and its leader, Yasir 'Arafat, have in the past praised Egypt's pioneering role in the Arab nation and its backing for the Palestinian cause. 'Arafat has repeatedly said he cannot deny that Egypt has supported the Palestinians in their crises and ordeals.

Since the Palestinian problem began in the 1940's, and for 4 decades, Egypt has made greater human and financial sacrifices than any other Arab state. When the Syrians massacred Palestinians in the camps of Jisr al-Basha and Tall al-Za'tar, Palestinian voices called for Egyptian help. When the Syrian-backed Phalangist militias began to plot further massacres of Palestinians in Sabra and Shatila, it was Egypt that condemned them and did its utmost to stop Palestinian blood from being shed. Furthermore, Egypt has fought four major wars for the sake of Palestine, in addition to the war of attrition in which all cities and villages in the Suez Canal area were devastated.

Egypt has not asked for any reward or recompense for all these sacrifices. In fact, Egypt has always proceeded from its principled stands, to which it still adheres and will continue to adhere until the end. These principles were highlighted in the statement made on behalf of Egypt by Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister. In this declaration, Dr 'Abd al-Majid clearly affirmed that Egypt's stand in support of the Palestinian people's struggle is an unflinching principled commitment stemming from Egypt's belief in the justice of the cause of this people, suffering as the result of a conflict unprecedented

in modern history. This people has been forced to accept leaders who do not realize the meaning of commitment to the Palestinian issue. The main interest of these leaders is to make gains through conspiracies and maneuvers.

The statement went on to explain that it is this firm Egyptian stand that respects the courageous Palestinian people's right to rid themselves of occupation and free their land and national will.

If some Palestinian factions have been insolent toward Egypt, we cannot absolve the PLO as a whole from responsibility for this insolence. We have supported the Palestinians, and offered them whatever we could, even exceeding our capacity in terms of aid and support. We have advocated their cause at all international and regional forums, sacrificed our sons for the Palestinian people, offered our blood, sweat, and money, and spared no effort. In doing so, we have not expected even a word of thanks from them. But at the same time, we will accept no mockery or calumny. Our country stands aloof from any such mockery; it is bigger than any calumny. The Palestinian factions that wanted to harm Egypt are the same ones that have in the past inflicted the most extensive damage on the Palestinian people's struggle in the occupied territories, and endeavored to stall any honorable solution that would enable the Palestinians to regain their soil, homeland, and dignity. As our support for the Palestinian people is a principled commitment, it was imperative for us to adopt this firm stand, and to place Palestinian leaders before their responsibilities.

Government Seeks To Postpone Shamir's June Visit

PM301359 Cairo AL-WAFD in Arabic 26 Apr 87 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Shamir's Visit to Cairo Postponed Until November"]

[Excerpt] The Egyptian Government has informed Israeli Ambassador in Cairo Moshe Sasson of its desire to postpone Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's visit to Egypt, which was scheduled for early June. Shamir's trip is expected to be delayed until November. The Egyptian Government's excuse was that present conditions are not conducive to the visit. *Al-Wafd* has learned that the government asked for the postponement as a way of bringing pressure to bear on Shamir to change his hard-line stand on the question of convening an international conference on the Middle East in Alexandria. [as published] [passage omitted]

Sidqi Discusses Economic Situation, Plans

NC281947 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] Prime Minister Dr 'Atif Sidqi met for nearly 5 hours today with a number of deputy prime ministers and ministers. Afterward, he said that various aspects of Egypt's economic policy and reforms, as well as issues related to the banking system, exchange rates, and imports and exports, had been discussed. He stressed that any resolution adopted on this will be thoroughly studied first and from all angles to ensure that it is in accordance with Egypt's higher interests and beneficial to the Egyptian economy.

The prime minister also stated that the general philosophy and wording of the new 1987-1992 5-Year Plan has already been discussed and will be submitted to the Council of Ministers during the first half of May, after which time it will be passed along to the People's Assembly. The draft plan and general budget, as well as the 1987-88 fiscal year plan, have to be submitted to the People's Assembly as early as possible, he added.

Al-Janzuri on Greater Private Role in Investment

NC291626 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1445 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] Cairo, 29 Apr (MENA) — Dr Kamal al-Janzuri, deputy prime minister and minister of planning and international cooperation, has announced that the new 5-year plan, which begins in July, will seek to increase the volume of private sector investments. With overall investments envisaged to be approximately $46 billion, it is hoped that private sector investments will account for over 40 percent of this total.

During a meeting with a delegation from the association of Egyptian businessmen, the deputy prime minsiter affirmed that the 5-year plan projects will be available to both the public and private sectors on an equal footing without discrimination.

Private sector representatives have submitted many proposals to promote this sector's participation in various areas, including industry, agriculture, housing, and tourism, within the framework of the new 5-year plan.

Dr Kamal al-Janzuri also met today with Japan's ambassador in Cairo, Hiroshi Hashimmoto. The two officials discussed bilateral economic cooperation, as well as Japan's contribution to the new 5-year economic development plan. They also reviewed projects being implemented with Japan's cooperation as part of the current 5-year plan.

AL-WAFD Responds to Mubarak 'Heated' Address

PM301207 Cairo AL-WAFD in Arabic 24 Apr 87 p 1

[Article by Mustafa Shardi: "Thanks, Mr President"]

[Text] Very few points from President Mubarak's heated speech to the joint session of the People's Assembly and Consultative Council attracted my attention. Probably the reason for the small number of points was that the speech was short. But there remains the fact that some of these matters are important and undoubtedly deserve to be discussed.

The first point that concerns me is the president's talk about a partisan paper, saying that it "deliberately attempted to distort the picture by stating that Egypt's foreign policy is now undergoing a sudden change, according to which it will alter its friendships and inclinations. The paper was imaginative in speaking of upcoming visits to a certain state by Egyptian officials, in defiance of another." The president asked: In

whose interest is this? His excellency then described such talk as "immature and irresponsible"!

First, it gives me great pleasure to say that the paper the president alluded to is *Al-Wafd*. I would now like to quickly clarify two points: First, we never said that Egypt "alters its inclinations and friendships;" indeed, *Al-Wafd* has never made any statement of this nature. I do not know how this phrase was included in the president's speech. Second, the president accused us of talking about upcoming visits by Egyptian officials "in defiance" of another state. Regrettably, we did not say that either. We do not recognize methods of "defiance," "stubbornness," and "conspiracy," and we make considerable efforts to combat such methods in Egypt. As for describing *Al-Wafd*'s reporting as "immature and irresponsible," I would have preferred the president omit that remark from his speech. But if he said it because he meant it, I must be content with saying: Thanks, Mr President!

Let us now move to the heart of the matter. I would say that *Al-Wafd* has published news aimed at achieving the homeland's higher interests. We should not hide the facts from the people, as the president also mentioned in his speech. The news we published concerned the parallel and balanced maneuver on both the U.S. and Soviet fronts. I believe it is completely clear that we in fact encourage and support every move that is in Egypt's interest, regardless of on which front the move is made. We published news on the Soviet and U.S. talks, as well as an editorial on the front page of the 20 April issue in which we discussed the need to cooperate with all parties and also about balanced relations, which we strongly support. We specifically said that these days no one will give something for nothing. We demanded that the Egyptian negotiators be very cautious during any talks, whether they be in the White House or the Kremlin, so the desperation and intensity of the economic crisis does not force us to take a step that could lead us into a chasm of non-decisionmaking.

This was the opinion published by *Al-Wafd* on 20 April, in which we also said that nothing will rescue Egypt from its ordeal except the funds of its sons, the hands of its youth, and the sweat of its people. So what is wrong with this, Mr President? What has this to do with what you said in your heated speech about "distortion," "change of friendships and inclinations," "in defiance of another" state, and "immaturity and irresponsibility?" What has all this to do with what we have actually published? Copies are available and statements are irrefutable.

Mr President, here is something that will surprise you:

In the 10 April issue of *Al-Wafd* we published the story that so disturbed you. In a prominent place on the front page of its 16 April edition, *Al-Jumhuriyah*, the government paper, published serious statements by the Soviet ambassador in Cairo, who announced an agreement between Egypt and the Soviet Union to resume military cooperation, especially with regard to supplying Egypt with spare parts for Soviet weapons. *Al-Jumhuriyah* also said that the ambassador confirmed Dr Kamal al-Janzuri's [deputy prime minister and minister of planning and international cooperation] visit to Moscow in the near future to sign a protocol on economic and technical cooperation and to define joint projects between the two countries. The ambassador also announced in *Al-Jumhuriyah* that the Soviet deputy foreign minister will visit Cairo at the end of this month!

So Mr President, where is the news *Al-Wafd* deliberately published?

However, God knows that I am not at all angry about what the president said; I just want to point out to him a truth that has been lost and tampered with before it reached him, as we have often warned. The channels of communication between the president and events in the country are neither direct nor honest. In fact we have irrefutable evidence of this. If the president does not read the opposition papers, as always claimed, how can he agree to including such phrases in his speech without making certain of the facts and reconsidering the meaning and harshness of these phrases? How can he direct such gross accusations at a paper simply because someone twisted the facts and told the president a pack of lies?

Would it not have been better, Mr President, to have left talk of such matters to the foreign minister or information minister so that your speech would have been above partisanship, which is what you called for in your address yesterday?

Mr President, I have frankly aired my true feelings on the subject, and I hope you will show the tolerance for which you have always been known.

Brotherhood Leader Rejects 'Sectarian' Tag

PM281341 Cairo AL-AHRAR in Arabic 20 Apr 87 p 3

[Interview with Ma'mun al-Hudaybi, leader of Muslim Brotherhood deputies in the People's Assembly, by Halah al-Asmar in Cairo; date not given]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [Al-Asmar] What is your reply to those who attack the slogan "Islam is the solution" and similar slogans by saying that they are intended to stir up the masses' emotions but that, when it comes to implementation and application, there is nothing concrete?

[Al-Hudaybi] First, there has to be a slogan because every book has a title. Such a title cannot possibly relay all that is in the book, but it should truthfully express the context of the book, both briefly and usefully. "Islam is the solution" is a useful, brief slogan that certainly expresses all we want to say —namely that extricating ourselves from the tragedy and hardship that surround us can only be achieved through turning to Almighty God and submitting to God's will, making our religion prevail and dominate our affairs, society, and state. This is what we want to say. In fact the program originates in the glorious Koran and the sunnah. We selected particular points and included them in our election program, which is an application of that slogan and a determination of the important points raised under this truthful, expressive slogan. Naturally it is brief, but it is detailed in the election program. Those in the know have more details.

[Al-Asmar] What is the truth about statements that the Muslim Brotherhood's prime concern, on which they will focus in the Assembly sessions, is Islamic punishment and nothing else?

[Al-Hudaybi] First, Islamic punishment concerns the Egyptian public and the Islamic religion. Islamic punishment is part of an integrated Shari'ah that governs all other aspects. No one says that Islamic punishments are all that we lack: Usury exists and violates Shari'ah rules; there are also lotteries, many insurance systems, monopoly contracts, and others. Although all this is taking place, Islamic Shari'ah has not yet been applied. Why are people afraid of Islamic punishment? Only thieves fear the Shari'ah, but honorable people welcome it. Does everyone not want to feel secure? Honorable people want their money, honor, freedoms, and relatives to be protected. But those who stray from the straight path fear Islamic punishment, which states that values must prevail in society if it is to be virtuous, coherent, and capable of thriving. [passage omitted]

[Al-Asmar] It is clear that there are attempts at coordination between the alliance and the Wafd Party. What is the nature and the basis of this collaboration?

[Al-Hudaybi] There is a difference between coordination and alliance. We have actually met with Mr Fu'ad Siraj al-Din [Wafd leader], who welcomed coordination among the opposition as a whole. Contacts will be made between us and them through selected officials to coordinate our stands on issues that require it. I do not believe that Wafd will differ with us over issues concerning freedom. If we think this way, our collaboration will be constructive, fruitful, and useful. On this basis we are working in the public interest. In fact I would like to say this: Coordination will not be limited to us and Wafd. Indeed, if we can work with the NPUG, we will do so as long as the question concerns the country and the Islamic call. We are completely ready to do so, because the question is a matter neither of attacking the government nor of opposing it. We are not only concerned with criticizing, bringing down, or distorting the image of the government: "Invite all to the way of your Lord with wisdom and good preaching and argue with them in ways that are best and most gracious." [Koranic verse] [passage omitted]

[Al-Asmar] Will you immediately or gradually work toward releasing the laws relating to the Islamic Shari'ah from the Assembly's files?

[Al-Hudaybi] The principle is well known; it should be believed in, applied fully, and always adhered to. We will raise this principle at every opportunity and work for its application to any issue presented. It should be taken into account that we are not a majority and that decisionmaking is still in the hands of the NDP, which constitutes an overwhelming majority.

[Al-Asmar] What is your opinion about the attempt to associate the Islamic alliance with incidents of sectarian sedition?

[Al-Hudaybi] This is absurd talk. Even Ahmad Baha' al-Din wrote in *Al-Ahram* that this is absurd talk that insults people's intelligence. There were no differences among parties — Islamic,or non-Muslims. In fact the converse is true: Our relations with non-Muslims have always been cordial, and this is well known. Our history to date has recorded no provocations between us and the Christians. The opposite is the case: The Christians are happy with any Muslim who understands his religion and fears God because he treats them well and protects their beliefs, property, lives, and honor just as he protects what concerns Muslims. Muslims and non-Muslims have lived together over more than 13 centuries knowing no other constitution than the Koran, no other law than the Islamic Shari'ah, no other courts than Shari'ah courts. What happened between them during all thay time? The answer will be found in history. In fact, it is those who do not fear God who have wanted to incite and intimidate people.

[Al-Asmar] What is the nature of the Muslim Brotherhood's relations with the different Islamic groups?

[Al-Hudaybi] In our relations with the Islamic groups we are proponents of an open call, and we welcome all those who seek to cooperate with us as long as they cooperate in the interest of what is good. We would join hands with them and support them in the quest for good.

Communique No 2,659 Details 29-30 Apr Combat

JN301727 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Communique No 2,659 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 30 April 1987]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant Armed Forces have continued their heroic combat activities, inflicting the following further losses on the tyrannical Zionist, Khomeyniite clique last night and today:

1. Our triumphant forces in the I Army Corps northern sector dealt painful blows to the criminal enemies with fire from artillery, tanks, and other weapons. The enemy sustained losses in life and equipment, in addition to the following confirmed losses:

The destruction and burning of 7 vehicles; the destruction of a bulldozer and 8 infantry positions; and the capture of 10 Kalashnikovs, 5 RPG's, and a PKC machine gun the enemy had abandoned.

2. Our righteous hawks carried out 30 combat missions against enemy units and inflicted further losses in men and materiel on the aggressors. At 1230 and again at 1600 today our hawks carried out two successful raids on the Haft Tappeh and Ahu railway stations,which the enemy uses for military transport purposes. They hit the terminals with direct and accurate blows, destroying their targets. Our hawks returned safely to the homeland, praise be to God.

3. Our daring helicopter gunships conducted 77 combat sorties today, inflicting death on the enemies of our country and destroying their equipment and weapons. Our helicopters then returned safely to base, praise be to God.

4. With the objective of continuing to destroy the enemy, our brave men in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah kepth up their heroic confrontation of the scoundrel Khomeyniites, inflicting the following losses:

The destruction of six ammunition dumps; the burning of three vehicles and the damaging of two others; the killing of four enemy personnel; and the destruction of three infantry positions.

5. Our heroic artillery units dealt effective blows to targets behind enemy lines, hampered enemy communications and the movement of vehicles in the VII Army Corps sector, inflicted further losses on the scoundrels, and set fire to several positions, in addition to the following confirmed losses:

The destruction of four infantry posts; the burning of two ammunition dumps; the damaging of two shovels [preceding word in English]; the destruction of a vehicle; and the killing of several enemy personnel.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 30 Apr 1987

PRC's Ying Ruocheng, Delegation Meet Ramadan

JN301356 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1148 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Apr (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, Iraqi RCC member and first deputy prime minister, met here today with Ying Ruocheng, PRC vice minister of culture, and the accompanying delegation, which is currently visiting Iraq. During the meeting, Iraqi-PRC relations were discussed, as were ways of developing them. The participants emphasized the serious desire of both countries' leaders to enhance and bolster these ties and to find new areas in which to expand bilateral cooperation in the interest of both states.

Received by Culture Minister

JN301219 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0905 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Apr (INA) — Latif Nusayyif Jasim, minister of culture and information, met here today with Ying Ruocheng, PRC vice minister of culture, and the accompanying delegation. The minister briefed his guests on the background, implications, and progression of the Iraq-Iran war. Iraq's positive attitude toward regional and international efforts to end the conflict were examined as well, as were the motives behind the determination of Tehran's Zionist rulers to continue the war.

Ying Ruocheng expressed his admiration and that of the delegation for Iraq's progress in development, despite the fierce war it is waging in defense of its territory and the dignity of its people.

Paper Criticizes VOA's 'Anti-Arab' Programming

JN291413 Baghdad AL-'IRAQ in Arabic 26 Apr 87 p 9

[Article entitled: "The Voice of Lies on the Airwaves"]

[Excerpts] The Arab adage says: However often you repeat the word sugar, there will be no sweet taste in your mouth. And yet, for the past 45 years the Voice of America [VOA] has been trying to refute that fact through various means. [passage omitted]

VOA made its first attempt to broadcast in Arabic in 1948, but its transmissions became regular only 2 years later.

According to VOA's statutes, the importance of the activities of this ideological center dedicated to propaganda on behalf of U.S. foreign policy, which in practice is supervised by the State Department, lies in "efforts to promote the prestige of the United States in the world and to bolster pro-American forces overseas." The importance of such objectives for Washington may beseen in the budget of the USIA, the VOA's immediate supervisor, which has grown at a faster rate than the Pentagon budget since 1980. From its very inception, the VOA has resorted to every method of imperialist propaganda, foremost of which are lies, fabrications, and distortions of the socio-political processes taking place around the world.

With America's growing expansion in the Middle East, the VOA's transmission hours in Arabic also increased. At present, in the course of 50 hours each week, the radio inundates Arabs with a flow of rumors and misleading information.

In recent years the efforts to establish direct cooperation in the propaganda field between the United States and its strategic ally in the Middle East, Israel, became very apparent. After Greece and Turkey turned down an American request to allow new transmitters to be built in both countries, Israel expressed its readiness to help. It was decided to build a large transmission station on a site deliberately chosen in the Syrian Golan Heights, which Israel had annexed, and to modernize the equipment that has been used since 1963 and which has been transmitting VOA programs on mediumwave from the island of Rhodes. VOA will be able to increase its Arabic-language transmission to 14 hours daily. Moreover, the broadcasts will cover various areas from Morocco to Pakistan and from Sudan to the Soviet Union.

Needless to say, such cooperation between the United States and Israel will further intensify the Zionist and anti-Arab nature of VOA's Arabic programs. Imperialism's ideological onslaught against the world in general and the Arabs in particular is growing and becoming more serious, something which requires active countermeasures.

Nationalist circles in Arab countries realize that a solution to the matter is possible only through collective efforts to activate and develop national public media and to struggle to establish a new world information order, enabling local countries to erect a solid barrier to anti-Arab radios. The loudest bark is that of the VOA from Washington, the voice of the charlatan calling for a campaign against the socialist community and the developing world.

'Sources' Say Husayn, Mubarak, Hassan To Meet

JN300913 Doha QNA in Arabic 0824 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] Dubayy, 30 Apr (QNA) — Press reports here today speak of a tripartite summit involving Jordan's King Husayn, Morocco's King Hassan II, and Egypt's President Husni Mubarak at the beginning of next week.

The Dubayy-based paper *Al-Bayan* has cited informed sources in the Jordanian capital as saying the participants in this tripartite meeting will discuss the latest political developments in the Arab world and on the international level, with emphasis on a peaceful settlement and the international conference in light of the resolutions adopted by the PNC's 18th session. Ways of bolstering relations among the three countries will be examined as well.

Agriculture Minister Meets With UAE Counterpart

JN261110 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 25 Apr 87

[Text] Amman — A Jordanian delegation led by Agriculture Minister Marwan al-Humud and representatives of the UAE led by Agriculture and Fisheries Minister Sa'id Muhammad al-Raqabani held a round of talks at the Agriculture Ministry this evening.

At the beginning of the session, Al-Humud welcomed the visiting delegation and hailed the fraternal relations between the two peoples. He reviewed agriculture in Jordan, the problems it faces, and the solutions drawn up by the Agriculture Ministry through the agricultural method. He asserted that this method depends on scientific means to solve problems and strikes a balance between producers, consumers, and the state. In addition, he examined the agricultural studies the ministry is conducting in the dry regions of eastern Jordan with the goal of using them in the cultivation of crops and fooder. Al-Humud expressed the Agriculture Ministry's readiness to exchange technical expertise with the UAE.

The UAE agriculture and fisheries minister delivered a speech reviewing the agricultural progress in his country. He pointed out that the UAE has achieved self-sufficiency in certain agricultural products. He explained that the UAE Government extends all forms of assistance to farmers and that it follows a policy similar to the agricultural method used in Jordan. He, too, discussed problems facing farmers — the need to rely on well water, along with growing salinity and sparse rainfall.

AL-DUSTUR on Israeli Discord Over Peace Conference

JN300830 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 30 Apr 87 pp 1, 23

[Editorial: "Israeli Differences and Distribution of Roles"]

[Text] At a time when Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, who is visiting Paris, has continued his strong opposition to the idea of an international conference for peace in the Middle East peace, several French officials led by President Francois Mitterrand have voiced their country's unreserved support for the idea of such a gathering.

This clear French stand, which was communicated directly to Shamir, comes amid the frank discussions taking place in the Israeli Knesset on the international conference and Israel's position toward these negotiations, which are now wholly supported by all countries and international blocs and approved by everyone — even the U.S. Administration.

When President Mitterrand told the Israeli that France no longer backs direct negotiations, which are an illusion, and when President Reagan urged his friends in Tel Aviv to examine the option presented by the international conference, it was only natural to see heated arguments and disputes inside Israel on the best tactical stand to take vis-a-vis the international conference.

Therefore, the signs of division that are now growing strongly within the Israeli Government seem quite understandable — not regarding the position on the peace process, but, rather, the policy Tel Aviv must pursue toward the international conference, now that its convocation is more than just a possibility and has gained worldwide support and interest.

We do not believe the supporters of the international conference idea within the Israeli government have suddenly become advocates of peace and negotiations. After all, they were the ones who led the various Israeli wars against the Arabs. We also do not believe that Israeli expansionism has suddenly become transformed into calls for peace and justice, especially in light of the Nazi methods of terrorism and oppression currently used in the occupied territories. Such methods can only stem from deep-rooted hostile tendencies.

In view of all that, we interpret what is taking place within the Israeli Government and party institutions as a conflict over the tactical stand Israel must take in line with its interests in determining its final position on the international conference. This is not a conflict between advocates of peace and war, for they are all murderers, long-time terrorists, invaders, and usurpers.

AL-RA'Y Discusses U.S. 'Historic Opportunity'

JN301128 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 30 Apr 87 pp 1, 24

[Editorial: "The Historic Opportunity"]

[Text] It seems that with his message, President Reagan wanted to reassure Shamir that the international conference will be no more than an opening ceremony for direct negotiations between Israel and the Arabs. Washington's action in exploring the possibility of a conference, the message indicates, does not mean it has abandoned direct negotiations as a way of settling the Arab-Israeli conflict.

It is obvious that by his reference in the same message to a historic opportunity, President Reagan meant it has now become opportune to achieve joint U.S.-Israeli objectives in the region.

The historic opportunity as understood by the entire international

community means the opportunity to build a just and comprehensive peace in the region, a peace that recovers usurped rights. Therefore, the American view of the international conference, a ceremony deviod devoid of any power, cannot be a historic opportunity. Furthermore, the achievement of joint U.S.-Israeli objectives cannot fall within this category.

It is time we warned and emphasized that an international conference devoid of any power cannot be a suitable venue for building the cherished peace. A bogus conference cannot offer anything. A just settlement does not require receptions and opening sessions, but hard work founded on positive intentions to convene an international conference that can play its role in achieving that settlement.

There is no doubt that fabricating concepts for the conference to divert it from its objectives and to deprive it of its role is a waste of the opportunity to build real peace in the region. This alone deserves to be called a historic opportunity.

The United States is mistaken if it thinks that fabricating such concepts would take the ball out of the U.S.-Israeli court. They would do better to accept the real notion of an international conference and stop wasting the historic opportunity to build a just and comprehensive regional peace.

Iranian Embassy Employee To Be Traded for Waite

NC301541 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1519 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] In its edition scheduled to appear on Monday [4 May] the magazine *Al-Shira'* confirms that Mohammad Khatami, an administrative employee at the Iranian Embassy in Beirut, was kidnapped in the Wata al-Musaytibah area [of West Beirut] 10 days ago. The magazine says the kidnappers have suggested exchanging Khatami for Anglican Church envoy Terry Waite, who disappeared 100 days ago. The magazine reports that Khatami is being held in an apartment belonging to a party with headquarters outside Beirut. The magazine also notes that some countries and security forces have intervened to settle this matter.

Embassy Denies Kidnapping

NC301601 Beirut Voice of National Resistance
in Arabic 1545 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] The Iranian Embassy in Beirut today denied press reports that one of its employees had been taken hostage to be exchanged for Terry Waite, the envoy of the archbishop of Canterbury. The embassy also denied that Muhammad Khatami is on its staff. In addition, it emphasized that it knows nothing about the kidnapping.

According to press reports today, an employee of the Iranian Embassy in Beirut was kidnapped recently in West Beirut, so he could be exchanged for Terry Waite, who disappeared in West Beirut 100 days ago. The reports say that Iranian employee Mohammad Khatami was abducted in Wata al-Musaytibah approximately 10 days ago and that his kidnappers, who belong to one of the parties, proposed to exchange him for Terry Waite. The press notes that more than one state and security force has intervened to settle the problem.

Contents of Missing 'Secret Document' Detailed

NC301316 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1215 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] According to information available to the Voice of Lebanon, Ahmad Dastmalchiyan, Iran's ambassador to Lebanon, was summoned hurriedly to Iran last week to answer questions about the disappearance of an important secret document containing a report on a lengthy meeting of the so-called Beirut Council, consisting of a religious Shi'ite group. The council stems from Lebanon's council [Majlis Lubnan], which meets periodically with Iranians in Damascus. Plans were drawn up during this meeting for Hizballah to confront any Syrian advance toward the southern suburb.

Our information adds that the document clearly shows that the Iranians are insisting that the 'Ulemas fully support Hizballah in its coming confrontation with Syria. They are trying to pressure Damascus psychologically not to enter the southern suburb, showing unity in their overt statements, and giving the Syrians no pretext for such a move. The information adds that in return for this political moderation, the document clearly indicates that Iran is determined to have Hizballah fight with all its power should the Syrian Army attempt to disarm it. In this respect, intensive logistical preparations are being made by members of the Revolution Guards. These include weapons and mortars, which are being stockpiled in the suburb. All this is in addition to the activities of secret Hizballah members and plans for assassinations and bombings. The document faithfully records the views of all the Beirut Council members on these sensitive political and military questions. The document also details the military assistance Iran will give Hizballah.

Israeli Air Raids in Sidon Area Reported

NC011409 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1356 GMT 1 May 87

[Text] We now take you directly to the newsdesk: An Israeli raid on the area of East Sidon is now taking place. The time in our studio is 1656. The attack is continuing at this minute. Our correspondent in Sidon reports that the raid is targeted against Al-Miyah wa Miyah. It was launched by a formation of Israeli enemy planes at 1640 today, directed at the areas of Al-Miyah wa Miyah and 'Ayn al-Dulb. The warplanes then carried out another strike 7 minutes later, at 1647, on the area east of Al-Miyah wa Miyah. A formation of three Skyhawks raided the targets ferociously. They were protected by a formation of six Phantoms flying at a high altitude. These planes fired thermal balloons to decoy the surface-to-air missiles fired from the ground. We will get you more details, hold on a minute. A third raid is now taking place east of Sidon. We will give our listeners more details as soon as we have them.

Israeli Tanks Reportedly Infiltrate UNIFIL Zone

NC301604 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] The Israeli occupation forces have carried out a large-scale combing operation along the combat lines of the eastern sector in the last few hours, including the hills of Hasbayya, Hawd al-Hasbani, Tallat Zummarayya, and the Shwayya-Shib'a road. According to UNIFIL sources, a column of Israeli tanks has infiltrated the UNIFIL zone in Al-'Urqub and gone into the Kawkaba Hill area. The tanks have been deployed opposite the liberated villages of western Al-Biqa'.

Complaint Lodged Against Israel at UN

NC301219 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] According to a cable received by the Forces of the Oppressed, the men of the national resistance attacked a position held by the Israeli enemy and his agents in Yarin at 0330 today with machine guns and rockets. They clashed with the garrison for 15 minutes, destroying an observation post and a half-tracked vehicle and killing or wounding at least 10 of the personnel manning the position. Simultaneously, a land mine exploded under a Merkava tank, having been planted by the same resistance group in order to cut off reinforcements to the position under attack. The tank's crew was killed or wounded. The enemy radio admitted the operation, claiming that the position had

repelled the attack. It further admitted that one of the agents was killed and that two Zionist soldiers were injured.

In light of Israel's current practices, Lebanon lodged a complaint today against the Israeli aggression in the south with UN Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar. Ambassador Samih al-Baba, head of political affairs at the Foreign Ministry, briefed Prime Minister Rashid Karami today on the text of a cable to that effect received from Ambassador Rashid Fakhuri, Lebanon's UN representative. In its complaint, Lebanon referred to the recent escalation in Israeli aggression and to the possibility that Israel might carry out a large-scale military attack north of the so-called security strip at any time. The complaint included a list of Israeli attacks that took place between 7 and 24 April. Ambassador Fakhuri asked that the complaint and list be distributed as an official document. The cable also noted that information available to the United Nations does not rule out a large-scale Israeli attack. UNIFIL Commander General Gustav Haegglund has also warned of this possibility. Fakhuri said in his cable that he believes that the Israeli aggression requires the attention of the UN secretary general and the Security Council.

Karami on Conditions for Meeting With President

NC010650 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
2015 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] Prime Minister Karami has expressed his readiness to go to B'abda or Bikfayya [presidential palaces] or anywhere else they [not further identified] want in order to put an end to the Lebanese crisis and the ongoing deterioration in the economic situation. However, Karami added, we believe that the Constitution must be amended and that reforms must be introduced.

Karami asserted that certain indisputable principles must be observed before such a meeting is held. These include the severance of relations with Israel by some parties and the establishment of a just authority capable of liberating the south. He noted Syria's position and support in this respect, saying: Frustrated with the UN Security Council and its veto, we must now be willing to provide martyrs.

Karami pointed to the need to amend the Constitution. He stressed his refusal to return to the situation that had prevailed in the past or to move on to an even more abominable one, referring in this regard to the proposals made by the regime during the Damascus talks. He noted the importance of a democratic system based on justice and equality. Karami made these remarks at a banquet hosted by the Al-Sadr Institution to break the fast. The banquet was also attended by Husayn al-Husayni, speaker of the Chamber of Deputies; Mufti Qabalan; former Prime Minister Taqyy al-Din al-Sulh; Minister Birri; and Rabab al-Sadr, the hostess.

Ba'th Party Official Criticizes Amal Movement

NC010735 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
2045 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] Following a meeting with the members of a delegation from the Committee of Displaced Southerners, 'Asim Qansuh, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Organization in Lebanon, launched an attack on the Amal Movement. He declared: To those who claim to reject any return to the conditions that prevailed before 1982, we say that we are the ones who paid the price of liberating the land. He added: Those who have harmed Lebanese and Palestinian efforts are themselves now in control of the south, carrying out actions which they describe as individual.

Bomb Explodes in Amal Official's Car 30 Apr

NC010450 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
2045 GMT 30 Apr 8

[Text] According to a security report from the south, a bomb exploded in the car of Salman Lam'ah, a security official for the Amal Movement in the south, in the township of Ansar today. One member of his family was wounded by the blast.

Moscow Warns Damascus of Possible Israeli Attack

JN010935 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0850 GMT 1 May 87

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 1 May (WAKH) — According to today's edition of *Al-Ittihad*, the Soviet Union tipped off Damascus this week about a possible large-scale Israeli attack on Syrian forces deployed in Lebanon's eastern Al-Biqa' Valley along the Beirut-Sidon highway. Moscow emphasized to Damascus that Israel's mock raids and daily reconnaissance flights, as well its troop concentrations, are signs of an imminent aggression, the paper said, citing an Eastern diplomatic source in West Beirut.

Al-Asad Briefs Progressive Front on USSR Visit

JN301621 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] Damascus — The central leadership of the National Progressive Front held a meeting under President Hafiz al-Asad at noon today. During the session, the president reviewed his official and cordial visit to the Soviet Union, his talks with CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and other Soviet leaders, and the important results achieved during this trip. The front's central leadership voiced great appreciation for the president's efforts to promote relations of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union. It praised the president's trip to Moscow and its important outcome in terms of bolstering bilateral relations in all spheres and in the regional and international fields.

AL-THAWRAH Comments on U.S. Military Maneuvers

JN010646 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 1 May 87

[From the press review]

[Text] On the objectives of the NATO maneuvers in the Mediterranean, *Al-Thawrah* says in a news report: These exercises do not differ from any other American war maneuvers. The United States devotes its efforts in the Middle East to serving its strategic ally, Israel. These provocative maneuvers are simply one more service to the Zionist enemy, especially since they are close to the borders of the Arab homeland. Moreover, they are clear proof of an aggressive policy. America's massed forces in the Mediterranean and Gulf areas cannot be ignored at a time when NATO units have begun their exercises in the Mediterranean region between southern Europe and eastern Turkey. Nor are these maneuvers separate from the war games conducted by the Israelis earlier this year. 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, the Egyptian regime's defense minister, may have confirmed the objective of these maneuvers when he said that the Egyptian regime will hold joint exercises with U.S. and British units. These maneuvers are designed to threaten the use of force and to terrify and control the Arabs.

Commentary Views 'Increased' Signs for Peace

JN301537 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] Gentlemen: Indications and signs confirming the existence of chances for action regarding the question of just peace in the Middle East have increased. There is also a more pressing need than ever before to evaluate the outcome of continuous attempts to extricate the Middle East from its complex and dangerous impasses — both the attempts of the United Nations and destructive, capitulationist attempts. Amid these indications and this need the following two facts emerge: First, the main factor for achieving a just regional peace remains an Arab will committed to pan-Arab issues. As there can be no just peace by or with the participation of aggressive colonialism, no disabled, wan, capitulationist can make peace or contribute to its achievement. This confirms the need for an Arab position loyal to pan-Arab bases of struggle, a stand reflecting a unified, capable Arab will that rejects and resists all forms of defeatism and surrender. The second fact emerging amid these indications and signs involves the occupied Arab territories. This problem along with the mother issue — Palestine — constitute the crux of the regional conflict and the axis around which all activities and attempts revolve. This issue is not one-dimensional — that is, negotiations and then more negotiations. It is an issue of numerous and essential dimensions: It is the question of the fate of a people and the decision of a nation. Anyone who dealt with the matter of the occupied territories and Palestine with his eyes closed to these points surrendered and fell into the trap of defeatism. The evidence is clear to all.

Events and time have truly attested to the fact that the question of land and liberation is only protected and defended by those with unshakable faith in it. Syria led and will continue to lead the forces of liberation, defending the issue of land and liberation with all its resources. Time has also proved that Syria's pan-Arab vision of this matter keeps it alive as an essential, fateful question that will be solved. Peace will be achieved only through the restoration of all usurped rights and occupied territories. It will only be solved when the Middle East is free of occupation and its nightmare and of expansion and its ambitions. Whoever claimed otherwise concluded separate deals with our enemies, held separate meetings with them, and plotted against the issue of land and liberation until they joined in a partial or complete alliance with the enemies and their aggressive expansionist scheme in the region. The basic components of peace are founded on the principles of regaining all occupied land and guaranteeing the Palestinian people's national rights. Without this, we will have not peace, but capitulation. This is what we strongly reject and resist.

Oil Minister Visits Iran; Agreement Signed

For coverage of the visit by Oil Minister Ghazi al-Durubi to Iran, including his meeting with Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati and a report on the signing of an export agreement, see the Iran section of the 1 May South Asia *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

Shamir Views Conference During French Visit

PM301050 Paris LE MONDE in French 29 Apr 87 pp 1,3

[Interview with Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by Jacques Amalric and Alain Frachon in Paris — date not given]

[Text] Mr Shamir came to Paris with the very natural intention of observing and confirming the positive state of French-Israeli relations. Moreover, he took the opportunity of his first meeting with Mr Chirac on Monday to invite him to visit Israel: The visit is due to take place in October and will be preceded by a visit to Jerusalem by Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond in a few weeks' time. In this respect, Mr Shamir's talks in Paris are part of entirely normal diplomatic practice. But their real aim is more unexpected: The Israeli prime minister wants to persuade his interlocutors that they must not listen to — much less support — Shim'on Peres, his foreign minister and leader of the Labor Party, in Mr Shamir's view, are harmful to Israeli interests.

Mr Shamir has launched a veritable crusade to oppose the efforts being made by Mr Peres to convene an international conference on the Near East that would prepare for direct dialogue between Israel and its Arab neighbors. During the speech he delivered during dinner on Monday evening, the Israeli prime minister remarked, by way of example, that it was not this type of conference "which built present-day Europe but the Europeans' will to meet many times to achieve this union."

Mr Chirac, for his part, said that an international conference was desirable "provided it is carefully prepared, limited to the parties directly concerned and to the permanent UN Security Council members, and also provided it does not replace those concerned but encourages their effort to achieve dialogue." This is the stance France has held for several months, although Mr Chirac is very skeptical about the chances of this conference ever being convened. At least this is what Mr Shamir told *Le Monde* in an interview shortly after his talks at the Hotel Matignon.

"Mr Chirac," according to the Israeli prime minister, "has a very original approach. He does not think this conference will take place, despite the fact that everyone is trying to convene it. So, his line of argument is more or less: Why oppose it, since it will not take place!"

Mr Shamir immediately added that he was not convinced "because," he said, "I am afraid that if everyone works to convene this conference, it will eventually take place. I do not want to run that risk... it would place Israel in a very dangerous position." Mr Shamir thinks that there is a "two-fold" danger. First, he explained, "offering the Arab countries the option of the conference does not oblige them to do anything, not even to recognize Israel's existence; it will make them move away from bilateral negotiations with Israel, which are the best way to achieve peace," as was the case with Egypt. In addition, if the conference were to result in "failure," it "would further aggravate the situation," being a source of "frustration and dashed hopes."

Possibility of Elections [subhead]

But can Israel continue for long to defend two diametrically opposed foreign policies, one coming from the prime minister and the other from the foreign minister? Is there not an imminent danger of the Labor Party-Likud coalition, which has been in power since September 1984, collapsing? Mr Shamir admitted that this is the case: "You are right, it is an abnormal situation. It can be explained by the special composition of our government, which includes two parties with conflicting views. So, a decision must be reached. Well, we shall see."

In other words is it up to the voters to make this "decision" in early elections (theoretically the coalition government's mandate does not expire until October 1988)? "Perhaps," Mr Shamir replied. "But, in my view, early elections would be harmful to the country because they would end the policy of economic stabilization pursued by the coalition government. This is why the public is opposed to early elections and wants this economic policy to continue. This is the dilemma; I am not in favor of early elections, not because I fear them, but because they would not be in the national interest."

No Change in Moscow [subhead]

However, Mr Shamir does not want to rule out this possibility. If Mr Peres, he said, presents the government with a diplomatic "plan that is not acceptable to one of the coalition parties, it is possible there would be elections — there would be no alternative." Paradoxically, Mr Shamir views this possibility calmly, stating that his "personal relations" with Mr Peres are "quite good": "It is not a personal matter," he explained. "We know that we have differences of opinion and must answer to the voters."

His tone became more bitter when the prime minister referred to Soviet-Israeli relations (severed since 1967). They were thought to be improving after reports that Moscow was prepared to open the door for Soviet Jews to emigrate to Israel and send a consular delegation to Israel. But, when Mr Gorbachev met with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad a few days ago, he described all this as "fabrication." Mr Shamir obviously regards this as a "negative statement that shows Mr Gorbachev has not changed Soviet policy toward Israel and does not intend to do so."

Israel for its part, he continued, is still prepared to welcome a Soviet consular delegation, without even demanding that Moscow receive an Israeli delegation of the same type in return. "This question of reciprocity is not a precondition, it is a minor detail."

Mr Shamir also said the USSR "played a very important role" in the reunification of PLO ranks that took place recently at the PNC meeting in Algiers. But he refused to comment on the matter in detail, stating that "Europe has exaggerated the importance of this meeeting." He also noted that the PLO is neither a "real threat to Israel nor a very powerful factor in the Near East," and that it is still a "terrorist organization" that has not "changed" its "hatred" of Israel.

Interviewed Upon Return

TA301748 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1605 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Report by political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami — live from Ben-Gurion Airport]

[Text] [Ben-'Ami] Well, we are at Ben-Gurion Airport, where Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir arrived a few minutes ago. A reception ceremony was held here on the tarmac. The prime minister reviewed an IDF guard and is now giving the correspondents gathered here at the airport the details of his talks. As soon as the prime minister concludes his briefing we will be able to ask him several questions.

The prime minister is reporting on his talks with both French President Francois Mitterrand and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac. We will ask him about the nature of the reports following his meeting yesterday with Mr Mitterrand, reports saying that differences of opinion arose between Mr Shamir and the French president over the international conference. We will also ask about French Prime Minister Chirac's attempts to persuade Prime Minister Shamir to support the idea of the international conference, so as to avoid appearing as a rejectionist. Chirac was quoted as saying that it will always be possible to leave that conference if it runs aground. The prime minister is explaining the details of his invitation, the invitation he sent his counterpart Chirac to come to Israel. He will arrive here in October, at the beginning of winter this year.

[Shamir — picked up in mid-sentence]...there will be exchanges of economic delegations, delegations in the field of industry. There will be exchanges of visits in the field of science and technological research, agricultural research. In France they are very interested in cooperating with Israel in this field. At all the meetings, all the events, what was especially emphasized was the desire of the French Government to make relations with Israel deeper and provide them with the importance required between two friendly countries. In fact, there are no obstacles today in expanding the cooperation and friendship between us and France. This can be said about almost, and perhaps all, fields. I bade farewell to my hosts in an excellent atmosphere, one of closeness and friendship. I could not have hoped for a better visit. Thank you.

[Ben-'Ami] Mr Prime Minister, welcome back. We would like to know whether you also share in the feeling that you are returning from your visit to Paris to, perhaps, the beginning of an election campaign. Your vice prime minister, Mr Peres, has even expressed his desire to see this campaign last only 3 weeks. Do you also think the international conference is leading the unity government to the end of the road?

[Shamir] In France I heard the voices and thundering from Israel. I am very firmly opposed to the end of the national unity government. I think its continued existence is important to our national interest and particularly to our economy, which has recently begun showing results and bearing fruit from that effort made to heal it. In fact, it was mainly for this, for this purpose, that the government was established. I think it would be irresponsible toward the country's interests to throw us into the whirlpool of elections; to foil the achievements gained; and, heaven forbid, return the country to a period of inflation and the ups and downs of instability.

[Ben-'Ami] Mr Prime Minister, today the Voice of Israel broadcast that at the beginning of this month there was a meeting between the prime minister [as heard] and King Husayn in London, and at this meeting the pair agreed on the way to negotiations, the way to an international conference. It was agreed between them that this understanding would be passed on to you via the Americans so that it would be easier for you to take. Did you know of this meeting? Is it easier for you to accept this document?

[Shamir] Well, you should ask the vice prime minister about this. After all, I have already heard that both he and King Husayn have denied everything. As such, I have nothing to add.

[Ben-'Ami] One more question, sir. At the end of your visit to Paris there were reports of differences of opinion between you and President Mitterrand about the international conference. Even when you were speaking with your counterpart, Jacques Chirac, you did not speak in harmony on the issue of the conference. Can you go into detail about the issue of these differences of opinion?

[Shamir] Yes. President Mitterrand's opinion on the international conference has been known for some time. Even as far back as his visit to Moscow, some months ago, when Gorbachev spoke with him about the international conference he at once expressed his agreement with this. He still supports this idea, and in our talk he told me that he had been in favor of direct negotiations — he supported direct negotiations — but after they did not materialize and never took place, he despaired of the path of direct negotiations and now thinks we should try the international conference. He does not yet know whether, how, or when such a conference will convene. He thinks there must be a great deal of talk about this, with all the eventual participants in such a conference. He knows the dangers to Israel involved in convening such a conference, but he does not see a better path. Even when it emerged in our talk that all the Arabs are now opposed to what was once called territorial compromise, he said this is the situation, but it apparently does not worry him.

[Ben-'Ami] In conclusion, sir...

[Shamir, interrupting] We can say, generally speaking, that our talk was friendly in spirit, although we did not agree on that matter of the conference, and it would be true to say that he is not so sure this thing will really come to pass. I would like to add that, on this matter, the prime minister, the French prime minister, said it was true that the EC had decided positively on this matter and is committed to this decision. He himself is very skeptical about the chances for such a conference. He also said to me: There is no point in arguing over this; there is a very real possibility it will not happen.

[Ben-'Ami] One more question, sir. Has a meeting been arranged for you and Mr Peres following the developments of the last few days?

[Shamir] No meeting has been set, but I assume there will be some. After all, it is only natural.

Views U.S. Position
TA010520 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 1 May 87

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir is due to meet U.S. Ambassador Thomas Pickering today for talks on Washington's position regarding an international peace conference. It has been widely reported over the past few days that the United States has presented Shamir with a policy document largely based on Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres' view of an international peace conference as a prelude to direct negotiations. On his return from Paris last night, Shamir said he would ask Ambassador Pickering for a clarification. More details in this report from Steve Weizman:

[Begin Weizman recording] Shamir told reporters that the last time he met with Ambassador Pickering it was not clear exactly where Washington stood on the Middle East peace issue. I was not sure whether they were for or against the peace conference idea, Shamir said. He also said he has received no briefings on the current round of Middle East shuttle diplomacy being carried out by U.S. Special Envoy Wat Cluverias. A recent message to Shamir from President Reagan urged the Israeli premier not to miss historical opportunities now existing for peace in the region. Labor sources were quick to seize on the Reagan message as a sign that Washington is coming around to the Peres' line, that an international forum was necessary as a catalyst for direct Arab-Israeli peace talks. Shamir aides said the Reagan message was not refering specifically to the conference scheme and said that Likud Minister Moshe Arens had met with a sympathetic response in Washington when he explained Shamir's objections to the conference idea to Secretary of State Shultz.

The Arens' visit itself has fueled the dispute between Labor and Likud with the Foreign Ministry now complaining that Arens did not report to Foreign Minister Peres on his meeting with Shultz. Arens responded that he had reported to Israel's ambassador in Washington. The Foreign Ministry said this is not so.

The who-dun-what rangle can be expected to continue and while politicians on both sides of the Atlantic are trying to discern where Washington stands, the world is waiting to see what Israel's policy will be. The current assessment is that we will have to wait a few more weeks to find out, as Foreign Minister Peres is to present his plan to the cabinet after his return from Washington later this month. Then he will either manage to come up with sufficient safeguards to sway the government in favor of his proposals or the matter will be decided by a general election. Steve Weizman, Jerusalem. [end recording]

Peres Interviewed on Conference, Elections
TA010545 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0405 GMT 1 May 87

[Interview with Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres by political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami, in the vice prime minister's residence with moderator David Grossman in the studio; live]

[Text] [Ben-'Ami] Good morning, Mr Peres.

[Peres] Good morning.

[Ben-'Ami] Following the report from Washington [on the State Department spokesman's statement on the possibility of an international conference] we want to know if you can tell us: What are the understandings, and who are the partners to the international conference, about whom you can say with certainty that, if everything was agreed upon, would come tomorrow to the opening of such a conference?

[Peres] First, permit me to translate correctly what the U.S. spokesman said. He used the term significant progress [last two words in English]. Your translation into Hebrew that something has been achieved is not correct. The Voice of Israel should be more accurate.

Now, in my opinion the achievement is not an international conference, but rather that there is a willingness on the part of countries, who until now refused, to enter direct negotiations, even with an international opening. Who among us is seeking an international conference? I think the conditions have been created for opening direct bilateral negotiations with Jordan, or more correctly, with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation after we go through the corridor of an international opening, just as was the case with Egypt. People here in Israel are constantly trying to create a panic, but one should recall that there was the Geneva Conference with the participation of the United States and the Soviet Union, who only had a role in the opening stage. Immediately after that, direct negotiations began. We now have the possibility of a similar process with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. The negotiations with Jordan do not depend upon negotiations with Syria: If Syria wants to attend, it will; if not, it will not. Since every set of negotiations is bilateral it does not depend on somebody else. This is an opportunity we must not miss; it must be regarded seriously. It is regretable that differences of opinion in Israel are being passed on to Washington, not by myself. I was not the one who sent Mr Arens there.

[Ben-'Ami] Mr Peres, do you feel that the differences of opinion here, within our government, between yourself and Prime Minister Shamir, might bring about the end of this process, or at least disrupt it severely, or the end of this government?

[Peres] Certainly. I believe it might bring an end to the peace process for many years to come, perhaps forever, I do not know. We have to remember that the U.S. elections will be held in 1988, and that until 1989 there will not be a new government there. I do not know what will happen in 1989, things change.

[Grossman] Mr Peres, you mentioned Minister Arens who met George Shultz in the United States. Yesterday morning, in our program, he said that there is no U.S. plan. Do you know on what he based this statement?

[Peres] No, I do not know. I do not know who sent him. I was told he was traveling on behalf of Israel Bonds. Let me remind you that as vice prime minister and foreign minister I should be briefed about a plan to travel abroad for a meeting with a foreign minister. Secondly, he spoke with Mr Shultz without someone from the embassy being there. Nothing about this was reported. I have never seen such anti-national behavior. However, if Mr Arens knows this why did he travel to America? Has he traveled to America to argue with me, with my own position paper? If he wants to argue with me he should do this in Jerusalem. If there is no American paper why did he travel to Washington? I do not understand this.

[Ben-'Ami] Nevertheless, Mr Arens said there is no such plan. We know that Ambassador Pickering brought the prime minister an American plan or document. Is there any difference between the Peres plan on an international conference and the U.S. plan?

[Peres] Let us speak clearly. For the last 2 years Murphy and others have visited the region, and slowly what is known as the 10 points have been consolidated; Mr Shamir knows about it and I know about it. It speaks about an international conference or international opening that will lead to direct negotiations. There is absolutely no difference of opinion that this conference has no authority to enforce a solution. The Americans have told us that if anyone tries to break these rules they will leave the conference together with us and that will be the end of it. There will be direct negotiations without preconditions between the sides. I do not understand, do you not hear, do you not see? This has not begun now, we have been talking about it for the last 2 years. We have finally reached maximum understanding on almost all the issues. The only issue left is the Soviet issue, Soviet participation. On this issue as well, both Shultz and I, separately and jointly, said publicly that if the Soviet Union wants to join such a conference, such an opening, let it renew diplomatic relations with Israel and change its attitude toward the Jewish people, that is, Soviet Jewry. Yesterday I heard in the Likud statements that I have not spoken with Arab leaders about the emigration of Soviet Jews. I thank them very much. However, I do not expect President Mubarak to be a follower of Theodor Herzl. I will not ask Egyptians to come with me to Moscow to renew immigration to Israel. There is a limit to everything. The agreement concerning the Soviet Union is with the United States, not with the Arab countries.

[Grossman] On the other hand, Mr Peres, we heard the Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman say yesterday that the Soviet Union rejects any link between the exit of Jews and an international conference.

[Peres] First, there are many kinds of statements coming out of Moscow. Moscow has clearly retreated from several statements it made earlier, mainly because of the visit of Al-Asad and also because of the PNC session. However, if you notice the quote you yourself mentioned, it is interesting to note that it does not mention the issue of diplomatic relations. What does this mean, that they agree to diplomatic relations? Besides, I do not care what Moscow is saying, I care what Moscow is doing. This month apparently 700 exit permits will be granted and next month 1,000. Had it been 3,000 or 4,000 a month I would not care at all what the Voice of Moscow would say, because the Voice of Moscow is also heard in the Arab states, and we must understand this. All this effort to carry on a primitive and unsophisticated policy, lacking in understanding, surprises me somewhat. Do you expect Moscow to carry on anti-Soviet propaganda in the Arab states? Therefore we must count the numbers of immigrants coming. There are things that remain in the sphere of declarations.

[Ben-'Ami] Mr Peres, we are all interested in the internal political situation. Yesterday everybody awaited the return of the prime minister from France to learn where we are all heading in this internal race. First, is there a meeting scheduled between you, and second, can you tell us when will you bring your plan to the cabinet — before your departure to Washington in mid-May or only after your return?

[Peres] Permit me to correct something you said yesterday morning. You said that people in my office leaked Mr Reagan's statement. Well, until this moment I have not received Mr Reagan's statement, not from the prime minister or anyone else. I am simply correcting you — it is impossible to leak statements we have not received. To return to the matter, I will speak with Mr Shamir and will try to convince him. I do not want any quarrels and clashes. This issue is extremely serious; it touches the future of the country. This goes beyond anything personal. I heard Mr Shamir saying that it would be a shame to call elections. I agree with him. But does this mean we have to accept his opinion? If Mr Shamir believes that we should not call new elections then he should take into consideration the fact that half the government and half the people, perhaps even more than that, think differently. What is his contribution in trying to avoid the elections? A speech? We have begun with the peace process, we have been dealing with it for more than 2 years. We have invested an enormous amount of work in it. I know that some people regard it with cynicism and derision. I do not care. The peace with Egypt was a serious thing, and it is a good thing that noone considered what those who opposed it said. The withdrawal from Lebanon was a serious [illegible], and it is good that noone took notice of those who said we should not withdraw from Lebanon. Can you imagine the IDF in Lebanon today? Can you imagine the IDF in the Negev today?

Now there is a chance — not a certainty — to get Israel out of a situation of war with one of its neighbors. Perhaps there is a chance of solving the Palestinian problem. I also know that there is little time. People are constantly leaking, provoking Jordan into denying this. Stories are told about these meetings. All these actions are hampering the peace process and are turning our moves into something lacking seriousness. We must understand that every country is under pressures, threats. Many people are actually in personal danger. The real question is this: Do we want to try peace or not. If we want to try it we must behave seriously, with understanding, without cynicism, without spreading rumors, without causing panic. If not then not.

[Ben-'Ami] The answer to this question, whether we want or not, must be received in the cabinet. Do you intend to raise this issue in the next cabinet session?

[Peres] I certainly intend to raise this in the cabinet session. I do not have to say over the Voice of Israel this morning whether this will take place next Wednesday or the following Wednesday. I only know that the time is short.

[Grossman] Mr Vice Prime Minister, thank you, despite the fact that you did not committ yourself...

[Peres, interrupting] No, permit me, you are being inaccurate. I did not commit myself to the next Wednesday or the following one, or 2 weeks from Wednesday. I have not given you the dates, but I have committed myself to the process unequivocally.

[Grossman] Thank you.

Views Negotiations

TA301427 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1354 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] The cabinet crisis continues. Here is a report on remarks made by Shim'on Peres, vice prime minister and foreign minister. He said today that his goal now is not elections but opening direct negotiations with Jordan and the Palestinians. He claims the Syrian president has no intention of joining the negotiations at this stage. Mr Peres made these remarks in the course of a tour of both sides of the Lebanese border.

Peres attacked Minister Moshe Arens' visit to the United States, saying that so far he has received no report on the purpose of the trip or the achievements made by Minister Arens during his meetings there.

In the course of his tour of the security zone, the vice prime minister said that there is currently no room for any change in our defense strategy regarding southern Lebanon, adding that the security strip has proved its worth. This was reported by our correspondent in the north, Menahem Horowitz.

Asks U.S. To Keep Out

TA301450 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1400 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] During a tour of the north, Vice Prime Minister Peres said that those who try to sow fear in connection with the international conference, claiming that Israel would return to its 1967 borders, are engaging in pure demagoguery. Speaking to our correspondent Gabi Zohar, Mr Peres clarified that he is not after elections, but direct negotiations with Jordan and the Palestinians. He also wished to calm the Golan settlers, who are afraid of concessions, by saying that Syrian President al-Asad has no intention of joining negotiations at this stage. Mr Peres suggested that the United States keep out of the internal argument in Israel. If need be, the people of Israel will decide for themselves on the question of the international conference, in a democratic fashion.

Criticizes Likud

TA302013 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
2000 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] Shim'on Peres, vice prime minister and foreign minister, is continuing his dispute with Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir over the international conference, saying that even if someone wants to prevent elections, this should still not hamper an examination of the possibility for peace talks. This was Mr Peres' reaction to Mr Shamir's remarks this evening that early elections will hurt Israel.

Our correspondent Meron Tzur reports that in an address before friends of the Hebrew University in Tel Aviv, Minister Peres said that all issues related to direct negotiations with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation have been concluded. These negotiations will be launched in an international conference, which will not have the power or authority to force a solution. Mr Peres added that if any country that participates in the conference tries to impose a solution, Israel will withdraw politely, along with the United States. Our correspondent adds that Mr Peres leveled harsh criticism at the Likud on Lebanon and Egypt.

Peres' Office Criticizes Report on Husayn Meeting

TA301422 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1400 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] The American document presented to Prime Minister Shamir is based on an agreement reached between Vice Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and King Husayn in a meeting in London earlier this month. Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reported that the appendix of understanding to the document stipulates that the Jordanian commitment will be conveyed to Jerusalem through the United States so it will be easier for Israel to accept it.

Mr Peres' office reacted to this by saying that the report is part of a campaign to sow rumors and unfounded speculation with the sole purpose of derailing the peace process. Mr Peres' office maintains that the flood of leaks and misrepresentation waged by the Likud, as well as its effort to hurt the peace process, are bound to fail. It should be noted that in Amman, too, an official spokesman has denied the report on a meeting between the monarch and Mr Peres, and it was emphasized that the king would not join the talks without the PLO.

Likud To Discuss Peres Document 'Next Week'

TA301442 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1400 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] Next week, the Likud faction will discuss the document Shim'on Peres plans to submit to the cabinet on the international conference. Our correspondent Amnon Nadav reports that the faction will also discuss what its members describe as Peres' attempt to break up the unity government.

Knesset Majority Said To Favor Early Dissolution
TA301913 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1800 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] The Alignment has managed to enlist an almost secure majority of 61 votes for the possible early dissolution of the Knesset. Our party affairs correspondent reports that this majority was formed in the course of meetings held by central Alignment figures over the last few days against the background of the possible disbanding of the national unity government. Our correspondent has also learned that the Alignment has recently taken action to bring Knesset Member Rabbi Yitzhaq Peretz of SHAS [Sephardi Torah Guardians] back to the government.

Further on Conclusion of OAU Libreville Meeting

Details on Final Decisions

AB301542 Libreville Africa No 1 in French
0730 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] The meeting of the OAU ad hoc committee, charged with finding a solution to the Chad-Libya dispute over the Aozou Strip, ended yesterday evening in Libreville. Deliberations continued very late last night and ended with several decisions. These were read by Senegalese Foreign Minister Ibrahima Fall, who was also the ad hoc committee's spokesman:

[Begin recording] 1. The meeting reaffirmed Resolution A [words indistinct] and Resolution 16, Section 1, under which OAU member-states pledged to respect the borders existing at independence and to honor the principle of respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of member-states.

2. It reaffirmed all the resolutions, decisions, and recommendations relating to the Chad-Libya border dispute.

3. It expressed satisfaction with the efforts of OAU member-states to find a peaceful and African solution to the Chad-Libya border dispute.

4. It decided to reactivate the subcommittee of experts set up under Recommendation No 1 adopted at its first session held in Libreville from 10 to 12 August 1977. It brought the membership of this subcommittee to six, four jurists and two cartographers appointed by the committee's member-states. This subcommittee, which will study the legal and geographical aspects of the Chad-Libya border dispute, will hold its first meeting on 18 May 1987 in Libreville, Gabon. It will report to the ad hoc committee on 20 July 1987 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

5. The ad hoc committee decided to send a ministerial mission to Ndjamena and Tripoli. This mission will be made up of one representative each of the current chairman of the OAU, the chairman of the ad hoc committee, Algeria, and the secretary general of the OAU. [end recording]

Concerning the subcommittee of experts, it should be noted that the four jurists will be appointed by Algeria, Cameroon, Gabon, and Mozambique, while the two cartographers will come from Nigeria and Senegal. The subcommittee, the mandate of which is limited to the study of the legal and geographical aspects of the border dispute, will meet, as you have just heard, in Libreville on 18 May. It will present its report to the committee on 20 July in Addis Ababa. The ad hoc committee decided to meet in the Ethiopian capital before the 46th ordinary session of the OAU Council of Ministers scheduled to take place from 20 through 25 July.

In his closing remarks, the chairman of the ad hoc committee, Gabonese Foreign Minister Martin Bongo, called on the two parties involved in the conflict, Chad and Libya, to cooperate frankly and loyally with the ad hoc committee:

[Begin recording] On behalf of the ad hoc committee, I want to make a solemn appeal to the two parties involved in the conflict to cooperate frankly and loyally with the ad hoc committee to enable it to fulfill its mission. To this end, I hope the two sides will transcend their personal considerations and accept the recommendations of the ad hoc committee and our continental organization. It is in the interest of the organization's credibility that an ideal framework be established to resolve conflicts between members. [end recording]

Chad Minister Criticizes Libya

AB301156 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French
0530 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] Gouara Lassou, our minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, (?irritated) by Libya's attitude, briefly outlined Libya's record of not coming to meetings to discuss with Chadian authorities ways to find a peaceful solution to the conflict between the two countries. The head of Chad's diplomatic service stated this in his speech to participants in the Libreville meeting:

[Begin recording] In 1974, President Tombalbaye [first president of Chad] sent a delegation to Libya. The Libyans said: We are not occupying your territory; some people are suffering in that area and we are simply helping them.

In 1977, on the eve of the Libreville summit, a Libyan delegation came to Chad to hold talks with the Chadian Government. The Libyans said: We are not in your territory; it is your own countrymen who are fighting you.

In 1978, (?our representatives met) Al-Qadhdhafi in Tripoli. He told them the same thing.

In 1983, President Hissein Habre sent a delegation to Tripoli. What did the Libyans tell us? They said: Look, we have three conditions — first of all, you must recognize the historical borders between Libya and Chad; second, let us sign a treaty so we can launch the African revolution from Chad; and third, let us proclaim an Islamic Arab state. We told them that none of these conditions were acceptable to us. The Libyans said: Go back home, we will contact you later.

You might have heard on the radio that the Chadian foreign minister met with his Libyan counterpart in Khartoum. The same things were said again, which shows that Libya is not ready for (?peace). We Chadians are forced by duty to fight to defend our country's (?territory), to defend Chadian dignity, and thereby defend man's dignity, as Libyans look upon blacks as slaves [words indistinct].

So, this is the essence of the current war the Chadian people are waging against Libya. [end recording]

Details on ANAD Nouakchott Summit Decisions

LD222331 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic
2300 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text of the final statement of the eighth summit of the heads of state of the member-countries of the Nonaggression and Defense Aid Agreement (ANAD); issued on 21 April in Nouakchott]

[Text] The eighth summit of the heads of state and government of the member-countries of the ANAD, composed of the members of the West African Economic Community and Togo, was held at the conference center in Nouakchott on 21 April 1987, under the chairmanship of His Excellency Colonel Maaouya Ould Sid'Ahmed Taya, chairman of the CMSN and head of state of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania. The summit was attended by the following:

Burkina Faso: His Excellency Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Revolutionary Council and head of government;

Ivory Coast: His Excellency Felix Houphouet-Boigny, president of the republic;

Mali: His Excellency General Moussa Traore, secretary general of the Democratic Union of the Malian People and president of the republic;

Mauritania: His Excellency Colonel Maaouya Ould Sid'Ahmed Taya, chairman of the CMSN and head of state;

Niger: Prime Minister Hamid Algabid, representing His Excellency General Seyni Kountche, president of the Supreme Military Council, and head of state;

Senegal: Medoune Fall, minister of the Armed Forces, representing His Excellency President Abdou Diouf;

Togo: Yaouvi Adodo, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, representing His Excellency General Gnassingbe Eyadema, president of the republic.

His Excellency General Mathieu Kerekou, president of the People's Republic of Benin; and Abou Camara, secretary of state in charge of civil service, representing His Excellency General Lansana Conte, chairman of the Military Committee for National Redress and head of state of the Republic of Guinea, attended the summit as observers.

The summit was acquainted with the report on the activities of the secretary general of the ANAD. After hearing the final report prepared by the 11th session of the agreement's ministerial council, presented by Major Dr [words indistinct] member of the CMSN, minister of health and social affairs representing the minister of national defense, who is the current chairman of the ministerial council, the summit endorsed the results of that session and lauded the recommendations made by the ministerial council. The summit then adopted its agenda, which includes the following points:

1. The political file, including the following points: studying the report of the 11th ordinary session of the ministerial council; studying a draft agreement on the establishment of regional cooperation in the field of civil defense; studying a draft treaty granting national judicial powers in cases concerning the errors committed by military personnel and their like during joint action; studying a project for building a base; studying a project on the adoption of a flag.

2. The administrative and financial (?report), which includes the following points: studying a draft agreement on the funding and managing of joint action; studying the draft budget of the secretariat general of ANAD for 1987.

After deliberations, the summit unanimously approved the points listed on its agenda. It also approved the decision on the establishment of a base in memory of the four pilots from the Ivory Coast who crashed during a peace mission on 12 January 1986, and the decision on the adoption of a special flag for ANAD.

During discussion of the mandate of the secretary general, which will come to an end in August 1987, the summit decided to extend the mandate of General [name indistinct] for the next 3 years. The summit also decided to hold its meetings once every 2 years from now on. The heads of state and government renewed their political resolve on solidarity in order to realize the aims of ANAD. They also reaffirmed their attachment to this treaty, which has proved its worth and effectiveness.

The heads of state and government congratulated His Excellency Col Maaouya Ould Sid'Ahmed Taya, chairman of the CMSN and head of state of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, who spared no effort during his chairmanship of the treaty summit to realize the treaty's aims. The heads of state and government asked His Excellency Col Maaouya Ould Sid'Ahmed Taya to continue chairing the ANAD summit.

The heads of state and government and their representatives thanked His Excellency Col Maaouya Ould Sid'Ahmed Taya and the Mauritanian Government and people for the fraternal hospitality and special care and attention they received.

ALGERIA

Benjedid Meets With 'Arafat, PLO Officials

JN281906 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, met with Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid in the presidential palace in Algiers the day before yesterday.

On the Algerian side the meeting was attended by Mohamed Cherif Messadia, official in charge of the Permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Political Bureau; General Abbas Tamril [name as heard], the president's national security adviser; and Sadek Zouaten. The Palestinians were represented by PLO Executive Committee members elected unanimously by the PNC during its 18th session and Brother Abu al-'Izz, the PLO's representative in Algeria.

The Algerian president congratulated Brother Abu 'Ammar and the PLO Executive Committee members for the great victory the PNC has achieved through Palestinian unity in Algeria. He also reiterated the support of Algeria — president, government, and people — for the Palestinian people's just struggle on all fronts under the PLO, the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative.

Abu 'Ammar briefed Brother Chadli Bendjedid on the outcome of the 18th session of the PNC in terms of its effects on the local, Arab, and international levels, as well as on developments in the Palestinian, Arab, and international arenas.

LIBYA

Libya Seeks Exocets for Use Against U.S. Ships

NC301545 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1445 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] The French magazine *L'Express* cites sources in NATO intelligence as saying that Libyan missions in Europe have been instructed to buy Exocet missiles for use against U.S. ships in the Mediterranean.

MAURITANIA

Statement Issued on Foreign Minister's Mali Visit

LD010839 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] Major Mohamed Lemine Ould N'Diayane, member of the CMSN and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, has returned to Nouakchott from Bamako, where he led our country's delegation to the joint Mauritanian-Malian cooperation commission, which met from 27-29 April in Bamako.

On this occasion the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation released the following statement this morning:

The fifth session of the joint Mauritanian-Malian finance commission convened in Bamako on 27-29 April 1987. The Mauritanian delegation to the commission's proceedings was led by His Excellency Mohamed Lemine Ould N'Diayane, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation. During the fifth session, which was held in a fraternal atmosphere, the commission reviewed all the results of our cooperation and highlighted its future prospects. Thus, bilateral relations in the fields of trade exchange, transport, supply, education, culture, and health were discussed. Maj Mohamed Lemine Ould N'Diayane was received by His Excellency General Moussa Traore, secretary general of the Democratic Union of Malian People and president of the republic. He was also received by Prime Minister Mamadou Dembele and paid courtesy calls on the ministers of natural resources and livestock, transport and public works, and regional administration and development.

Maj Mohamed Lemine Ould N'Diayane held many individual meetings with his brother and friend Modibo Keita, the Malian minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation. The two men reviewed the economic and political situation in Africa and the world at large. The two ministers expressed their satisfaction with the identify of views on all issues discussed.

Before leaving Mali, Maj Mohamed Lemine Ould N'Diayane expressed his thanks to the Malian people and government under the leadership of Gen Moussa Traore for the brotherly hospitality and warm welcome accorded him and the members of his delegation.

MOROCCO

Polish Foreign Trade Minister Concludes Talks

LD301322 Rabat MAP in English 1234 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] Rabat, April 30 (MAP) — Polish Minister of External Trade Andrzej Wojcik left here Thursday at the end of a visit to Morocco during which he conferred with a number of Moroccan officials.

Wojcik had talks with Minister of Energy and Mines Mohamed Fettah and Secretary of State to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Ahmed Cherkaoui.

He also co-chaired with Minister of Commerce and Industry Abdallah Azmani the works of the Morrocan-Polish joint commission which dealt with the means to further boost trade cooperation between the two countries.

SUDAN

Darfur Governor Confirms Libyan Withdrawal

JN301956 Khartoum SUNA in English 1715 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] Khartoum, Apr 30 (SUNA) — Governor of Darfur Region Western Sudan Dr 'Abd al-Nabi 'Ali Ahmad has confirmed the

withdrawal of all Libyan troops from the region. Dr Ahmad said Thursday the Sudanese Armed Forces and the Government of Darfur had inspected the areas of Libyan troops presence in the region and found no trace of any Libyan troops.

SPLA Radio Reports 14 April Battle, Casualties

EA301538 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Excerpt] Combined forces of Mut, Fausting, and Tahrir battalions, under the overall comand of Major Dr Riak Machar Teng, alternate member of SPLM-SPLA political-military high command and zonal commander for western Upper Nile, intercepted enemy forces which were on looting mission of citizens' property. According to our correspondent, [in] the engagement with the enemy, which took place on 14 April 1987 3 miles outside Bentiu, 47 enemy soldiers were killed and 67 wounded, including 8 foreign soldiers. During the operation, our forces commanded by Captain Paul Tong destroyed three APC's, one Magirus truck, one (Gronov) heavy machine gun, and captured two belts of 12.7 antiaircraft gun [as heard], and one 12.7 antiaircraft pivot. [passage omitted]

DJIBOUTI

Results of Presidential, Legislative Polls Given

AB301756 Paris AFP in French 1423 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Excerpt] Djibouti, 29 Apr (AFP) — The constitutional committee in charge of verifying the presidential and parliamentary elections of 24 April 1987 in Djibouti has published the official results of the elections on 28 April 1987.

Presidential election

Number of voters registered: 100,881
Number of votes cast: 91,300
Blank ballots: 625
Number of valid votes: 90,675

President Hassan Gouled Aptidon is thus reelected with 89.99 percent of the votes of registered voters.

Parliamentary elections

Number of registered voters 100,881
Number of votes cast: 89,475
Blank ballots: 1,282
Number of valid votes: 88,193

The 65 members of parliament on the sole electoral list won 87.42 percent of the votes of registered voters.

The results published by the constitutional committee are aggregates and do not provide a breakdown of the ballots for each district. [passage omitted]

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu, GDR's Dohlus Discuss Cooperation

LD010709 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2040 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] In Addis Ababa today Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the WPE Central Committee and PMAC chairman, received Horst Dohlus, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, for a talk. Christian Schneider reports from the Ethiopian capital:

[Schneider] The friendly and open atmosphere that the delegation, led by Horst Dohlus, has experienced everywhere during its working visit over the past few days to this East African country also marked today's meeting between Mengistu Haile Mariam and Horst Dohlus.

First of all, Horst Dohlus conveyed the cordial greetings of Erich Honecker to the leading representative of Ethiopia, who expressed his thanks and greetings in an equally cordial manner. In the following lively exchange of views, which lasted over 2 hours, Mengistu explained to his guest from the GDR the enormous efforts the Ethiopian people were making under the WPE's leadership to implement, step-by-step, the 10-year plan adopted 3 years ago at the party's founding congress.

Commenting on the impressions gained by our delegation over the past few days in the northwest regions of Gojam and Gonder, over 600 km from Addis Ababa, the secretary general of the WPE stressed that there must be careful preparations for the first democratic elections in the country's history. This week voter registration began. Candidates for the future supreme people's assembly will be elected. This is an important phase in the plan to set up a people's republic of Ethiopia. The complexity of this and other tasks, the importance of the party's initial success, and the alertness called for by members of the young party were observed by Horst Dohlus in his conversations with workers and peasants, and in his meetings with members of the popular militia and GDR specialists working in Ethiopia, like Dr [name indistinct].

The WPE, as Mengistu Haile Mariam pointed out, is resolutely continuing its course of restructuring the country for the welfare of the people, despite all attempts by reactionaries to stop the wheel of history. In this connection, Ethiopia's leading politician stressed the constant solidarity of the GDR and thanked the SED [Socialist Unity Party of Germany], the government, and people of the GDR.

Horst Dohlus then told Mengistu Haile Mariam that the tremendous efforts of the Ethiopian people, led by the WPE, were being followed with great sympathy in the GDR. And this did not just begin today; we have stood firmly by the side of the Ethiopian revolution from the very start, and Ethiopia can continue to rely on our solidarity. The further consolidation and deepening of our relations and cooperation took up a considerable amount of time in the continuing exchange of views. The two partners to the talks were in agreement that the friendship treaty signed 8 years ago by Erich Honecker and Mengistu Haile Mariam formed a solid basis for future progress. Clearly, the results of the SED delegation's visit — the in-depth discussions and joint working groups — will also contribute to making the friendly relations between the GDR and Ethiopia still closer and more effective in all areas.

In conclusion, both politicians once again stressed in Addis Ababa today the joint position of our states, which notes that everything must be done to preserve world peace, the most important task of our age. The GDR and Ethiopia strongly supported the proposals made by Mikhail Gorbachev to reach an agreement to eliminate medium-range missiles in Europe.

CHAD

Libyan Troops Still on Sudanese Soil Near Border

AB301134 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French
0530 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] While the OAU ad hoc committee is meeting in Libreville to find a peaceful solution to our conflict with Libya, Tripoli is reinforcing its troops in Sudan, thus showing the international public that it will never opt for a political solution to the war between Libya and Chad. After many contradictory statements from Sudanese leaders on the so-called withdrawal of Libyan troops from their territory, it was reported in yesterday's edition of a Sudanese daily, *Al-Ayam*, that Libyan soldiers are still in the Darfur region.

Quoting a member of parliament from this western Sudanese province, Mr (Abdul Galil), the paper insisted that Libyan arms were distributed recently to (?southern) Sudanese in the region. Annoyed at the presence of Libyan troops in Darfur, several members of parliament from the area told Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi of the worsening situation in Darfur Province, and called for the Sudanese Government's rapid intervention, the daily added. In addition, the paper indicated that Libyan troops were supported in Darfur by elements of the Islamic Legion.

This new revelation by the Sudanese daily *Al-Ayam* proves that the many clarifications provided on the Libyan presence in Sudan at the eastern border with Chad seem to have fallen on deaf ears as far as the leaders of Darfur are concerned.

Habre, French Emissary Hold Talks 30 Apr

AB011050 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French
0530 GMT 1 May 87

[Text] The head of state, President Hissein Habre, granted an audience yesterday [30 April] to Fernand Wibaux, the French Government's diplomatic adviser. Nothing on the French envoy's 2-hour talks with the head of state has filtered out. Mr Wibaux, who is the former French ambassador to Chad, made no statement to the press afterward.

Cabinet Adopts Bill on Teaching Arabic in Schools

AB301811 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French
1330 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Excerpts] The cabinet held its normal meeting this morning under the chairmanship of the head of state, El Hadj Hissein Habre. The government examined three issues submitted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of National Education, and the General Secretariat of the government. We will now hear a report on the cabinet meeting read by Gogoi Moumine, government spokesman and secretary of state at the Presidency of the Republic in charge of information and guidance:

[Begin recording] The ordinary cabinet meeting was held today, Thursday, 30 April, under the chairmanship of His Excellency El Hadj Hissein Habre, president of the republic, head of state, and chairman of the [words indistinct]. Three items were on the agenda. The first was submitted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation and concerned the ratification of the economic, scientific, and technical cooperation agreement signed in Lagos on (?10) December 1986 between Chad and Nigeria. [passage omitted] The second item examined was a draft bill presented by the Ministry of National Education concerning the introduction of a baccalaureate certificate in Arabic. The teaching of Arabic [words indistinct] in recent years, particularly in private schools. It has therefore been decided to fully integrate the teaching of this language into our educational system [words indistinct]. Nor should we forget that Arabic is an official language, on the same footing as French, according to the Constitution. Faithful to this principle, the government must establish a policy that will promote the teaching of Arabic [words indistinct] [passage omitted]

After extensive debate, the cabinet approved the decree, which will be implemented immediately. The introduction of a baccalaureate certificate in Arabic will take effect at the start of the 1986-87 academic year. The last item on the agenda was presented by the secretary general of the government and dealt with the creation of a social framework for the rehabilitation of the Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti regions. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

BENIN

President Kerekou Receives PRC Friendship Group

AB302201 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] The delegation of the Chinese Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries was received in audience this afternoon by President Mathieu Kerekou. Comrade (Zhang Zhijie), vice president of the association and leader of the delegation, spoke of the visit's goal.

[Begin (Zhang) recording in Chinese fading into French translation] We followed with great attention the important address made by your president. Your president gave our delegation a warm on its trip to Benin. He addressed us on the economic and political situation in the country's interior, including a detailed analysis of the situation.

Your president expressed his very great thanks to the Chinese people for their achievements in Benin. He voiced his desire to continue developing relations between our two parties, countries, and peoples, and between our mass organizations, such as the Chinese Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Committee for Solidarity With Foreign Countries. He expressed his readiness to continue developing the excellent cooperation between our two parties. [end recording]

Soviet Komsomol Group Presents Books on Marxism

AB260845 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 25 Apr 87

[Excerpt] Active cooperation between Soviet youth and the youth of Benin continues to grow stronger. A new gesture of the continued consolidation of friendship between the two youth groups was made this afternoon. The Soviet Komsomol youth group in Benin presented a collection of books on Marxism to the Benin Revolutionary Youth Organization. This ceremony was heightened by the presentation of diplomas to some 20 Beninese young people who studied the Russian language at the Cotonou Cultural Center. [passage omitted]

BURKINA FASO

AFP: New GUNT Leader Might Meet With Goukouni

AB301423 Paris AFP in French 1128 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] Ouagadougou, 30 Apr (AFP) — Acheikh ibn Oumar, president of the new GUNT [Transitional National Union Government], who has been in Ouagadougou since 28 April, where Goukouni Oueddei, president of the original GUNT, has also been staying, was received yesterday evening for more than 2 hours by President Thomas Sankara, the head of state of Burkina Faso. However, Acheikh ibn Oumar has not as yet met with Goukouni Oueddei. For 2 days nothing has been revealed on the talks being held in the Burkinabe capital under the auspices of Captain Sankara, who is trying to reconcile representatives of the GUNT. Acheikh ibn Oumar, who was scheduled to hold another round of talks with Capt Sankara on Wednesday night because of the Ramadan fasting, told reporters that a meeting with Goukouni Oueddei "was not ruled out," but said he also came to Ouagadougou to discuss "bilateral cooperation" with the Burkinabe authorities.

Acheikh, on the other hand, refused to describe the current military situation in Chad as being at a "standstill" or "final." "Even if Hissein Habre has had some real military successes, the Chadian problem is not only military; it is above all political and social," he added.

"When the civil war broke out, the situation was stable, a government with its Army, and so on... but there were political and social conditions that led to that explosion. These contradictions still exist and have even worsened," the new GUNT president continued. Chad is "divided and those who want to deal with the Chadian issue must take this reality into account," he concluded.

BBC: Possible Meeting 'Denied'

AB301652 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 30 Apr 87

["Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Chad is the center of a lot of diplomatic activity at the moment. In Ouagadougou, the capital of Burkina Faso, President Sankara has apparently been trying to get together ex-President Goukouni Oueddei and his arch rival Acheikh ibn Oumar. Oumar took over the GUNT [Transitional National Union Government] movement when Goukouni defected from the Libyan-backed organization and sent his forces against the Libyans in northern Chad, with considerable success. But [words indistinct] it seems the chance of their meeting is slim. From Ouagadougou, John Baxter cabled this report:

[Begin recording] Last night, Acheikh ibn Oumar gave his point of view on the rumored conciliation with Goukouni Oueddei to a group of journalists. He flatly denied that he intends to meet his rival now or any time in the future. He said his intention all along was to meet with Hissein Habre and it looks as if that meeting may be imminent. He said the situation in Chad is so complicated that even someone like Thomas Sankara, who has good relations with the Libyan-backed GUNT and with the government in Ndjamena, can not expect to solve the problem in a few days.

He (?asserted) that the OAU meeting held yesterday in Libreville on the Chadian conflict will have no effect on the internal situation in the country. Asked if the GUNT could continue to speak of itself as a viable political entity after the recent Libyan defeat in northern Chad, he said: The balance in Chad has been changing for 20 years, and believe me, it will continue to change, unfortunately or fortunately. He compared his present situation as leader of the marginalized GUNT forces in Tripoli to that of Habre in 1980, 1981, and 1982 when he had only a few hundred supporters and had retreated to a small village near the Sudanese border. [end recording]

GHANA

Radio Commends Demonstration Against U.S. Policy

AB301628 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Joe Bradford Nyinah commentary]

[Text] Thousands of human rights activists at the weekend demonstrated at Capitol Hill against U.S. policies on southern Africa and Latin America. The demonstration was significant as it coincided with South Africa's attack on Zambia and the intensification of the patriotic Sandinista forces' action against the U.S.-sponsored banditry of the contras. For a long time, the U.S. Administration had used the media to mislead American public opinion and thus blind it from seeing the real aggressive intentions of American global foreign policy.

The American foreign policy of aggression is summed up in a document written by a former U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, Mrs Jeanne Kirkpatrick, addressed to the U.S. foreign policy establishment. In what has now become known as the Kirkpatrick plan, it is stated: We must establish political and military dominance over key strategic zones: the Caribbean, Mediterranean, South Africa, the Pacific, the Indian Ocean, including the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea, and over regions producing essential raw materials. A corollary of this is a permanent American military presence. With such a policy, America seeks to control vital areas in the world and, in consonance with the policy of containment, one does not wonder why covert and overt actions are used to suppress countries like Nicaragua which are fighting to chart a progressive course of development.

Recent developments have, however, opened the eyes of the average American to realities and enabled him to see beyond the propaganda streamed from the Western media which gives credence to every step of the U.S. Administration. This is because what begin as dirty, covert actions gradually degenerate into full-scale wars. And as it happened in Vietnam, Beirut, Korea, and Grenada, many innocent American youth who were sent lost their lives. The average American has now seen that unless neoglobalist strategists in the Pentagon and the White House are forced to revise their tactics, greater doom awaits the United States. This underlies the massive demonstration against the erratic and immoral foreign policy of the administration, especially as regards southern Africa and Latin America.

A conspiratorial foreign policy of the U.S. Administration is fashioned in collaboration with some American businessmen. Americans are justified to demonstrate, if even violently, against the criminal usurpation of their right to determine their foreign policy. Americans believe in freedom and would want fellow human beings to have freedom too, but for years, bad policy initiatives have deprived them of their freedom and have continued to enslave others, too. For how long can the newly awakened American wait for such crimes to continue? Not a minute longer. The patriotic and heroic freedom fighters in America need our solidarity. They are fighting to rid the United States of the dictatorship of the Trilateral Commission and corporate capital, to rid the world of American-sponsored terrorism and American-backed repression. Freedom will surely crown their efforts.

Economic Agreement Signed With ROK Group

AB301511 Accra International Service in English
0730 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] An agreement of cooperation was signed in Accra yesterday between the Association of Ghana Industries and the Ghana Chamber of Commerce on one hand, and the Korean Chamber of Commerce and Industry on the other. Under the agreement, both parties will cooperate to improve and expand trade and undertake joint ventures. They will also cooperate in the transfer of technology between the two countries and encourage exchange of trade delegations. The president of the Association of Ghana Industries, Mr Kobina Richardson, signed for the Ghana side, while the leader of the Korean trade mission, Mr (Chong Pil-sang), signed for his party.

Mr Richardson said Ghana had a lot to learn from Korea, not only in terms of strategies for development but also in strategies for expanding exports and trade. On his part, Mr (Chong) said, despite the distance between the two countries, Korea is prepared to put its expertise at the disposal of Ghanaian businessmen so that together they can develop in the spirit of South-South cooperation.

PNDC Officials on Foreign Labor, Goods Prices

AB300945 Accra International Service in English
0730 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] A member of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] and chairman of the Committee of Secretaries, Mr P.V. Obeng, has warned that the Ghana Government will, on no occasion, compromise the use of the unskilled and unqualified foreigners as professionals in the country. [sentence as heard] He said though the nature of certain agreements demands the services of foreign professionals, that does not in itself mean the preference of such people to Ghanaians.

Mr Obeng, who was answering questions at the just ended seminar for workers and chief executives in Accra, made it clear that any time such anomaly is detected and investigations confirm the fact, the foreigners concerned are instantly deported. He cited as example three such expatriates at the Ghana Cocoa Board and one at the Timber Marketing Board as victims of such fraudulent deals.

On the question of retrenchment of workers, the secretary for finance and economic planning, Dr Kwesi Botchway, said the government has all along avoided mass layoff at some cost to the nation. He disclosed that a special efficiency program is being planned to retrain and redeploy redundant labor. He said about 3 billion cedis has been voted for the exercise. Under the exercise, a center will be set up to advise all affected workers and to direct them to sources of finance and input to enable them to contribute better to the economy.

Reacting to the high cost of prices of goods [as heard], Dr Kwesi Botchway said the situation must not be attributed to the exchange rate alone but to other overhead costs, waste, and inefficiency of companies. He said unless the efficiency of local production is improved by cutting down on waste and expanding plant capacity base, crisis can never be reduced by any legislation.

Present at the closing session were the chairman of the PNDC, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, PNDC members, and secretaries of state.

Cocoa Export Earnings Said Best in 6 Years

AB302152 Paris AFP in French 1810 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] Accra, 30 Apr (AFP) — Ghana has earned $483 million from the export of cocoa, the best result for the past 6 years, an official economic report disclosed. The volume of exports is 198,000 tons, representing an increase of 24.5 percent over the 1983 figure, thus yielding 91.6 percent more revenue.

The volume of timber sold was 354,000 cubic meters, with a value of $48 million. Gold exports yielded $106 million, an increase of 3.1 percent compared with 1983 sales.

IVORY COAST

Houphouet-Boigny Meets With USSR's Adamishin

AB302102 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] Anatoliy Adamishin, Soviet deputy minister of foreign affairs in charge of African affairs, was this evening received in audience by the head of state at his private residence in Cocody [a suburb of Abidjan]. According to Mr Adamishin, who is concluding a 3-day friendship visit to our country, his talks with the head of state will lead to stronger relations between the Soviet Union and Ivory Coast:

[Begin recording in Russian fading into French translation] I must say that it was a great honor for me to be received by the president. The words of your president are valued not only in Africa but elsewhere, too, and when you meet such a man, it is better to listen than to talk. I think we heard a lot of interesting things from the president. The major result of this meeting is, of course, that the Soviet Union and Ivory Coast want to develop their relations and an honest cooperation, on an equal footing, in areas of mutual interest. [end recording]

Foreign Minister Simeon Ake and the Soviet ambassador to Ivory Coast also took part in the audience. Mr Adamishin will leave our country tomorrow.

MALI

Cooperation Agreements Signed With Mauritania

AB301904 Paris AFP in French 1808 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] Bamako, 29 Apr (AFP) — Mali and Mauritania on 28 April signed an agreement of mutual assistance in the administrative sector and a cooperation agreement in the area of road transport at the end of a meeting of the joint commission for cooperation in Bamako. At the closing session, Mauritanian Foreign Minister Major Mohammed Lemine Ould N'Diayane stated that these agreements will help improve bilateral trade. His Malian counterpart, Modibo Diarra, felt that the session had been a success but "fell short of the exceptional quality of relations between the two states."

NIGER

BBC Reports Release of Former President Diori

AB302032 London BBC World Service in English 1709 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] The former president of Niger, Hamani Diori, has been freed again [words indistinct]. Since Seyni Kountche overthrew him in a military coup in 1974, Diori has been detained in military camps or put under restriction in remote parts of the country or under house arrest in Niamey. Now the Niger authorities have given Hamani Diori some breathing space. On the line from Paris, (Julien Bodjer) asked (Thermal Golan), a French journalist and a friend of Hamani Diori, why he'd been freed now:

[Golan] Well, I think that there are two reasons for this. One is that Diori himself is over 70 and is now an old man, and President Kountche was afraid that what would happen to him is the same thing which happened to Modibo Keita, who was freed too late and died under house arrest, and so he thought it might be wise to free him now. The other thing is that Kountche himself — and this is [words indistinct] a psychological explanation — Kountche himself has been suffering from some heart ailment and it is possible that his awareness of what an illness can do has softened his heart to the requests and the demands of quite a few people who have been intervening on behalf of Diori for the past few years, notably President Francois Mitterrand of France and President Felix Houpouet-Boigny of the Ivory Coast.

[Bodjer] So, is Diori no longer an important political figure?

[Golan] I don't think he is an important political figure and this has been clear for quite some time. He was a kind of father figure. There was never any charge placed against him. He never stood trial. He was a rather popular man but this has been 15 years ago that he has been arrested. And 15 years in the history of Africa is a long time. So I don't think this is it. He might be a kind of a symbol of the first civilian president of Niger and he has a lot of people who appreciate him as a wise and rather moderate leader but nothing more than that.

[Bodjer] So why was Diori under house arrest in the first place?

[Golan] Well, at first, he was sometimes in prison; then he was brought to Niamey and was freed. That was in about 1984. And then trouble started on the eastern border of Niger along its border with Libya. There were some troubles with the Tuareg people. Now, there has been for a long time disagreement (?already) between Niger and Libya [words indistinct] the only son, Abdoulaye, who was first operating from Nigeria and then moved into Libya, was used by the Libyans or was helped by the Libyans in this attempt to destabilize the regime. So, although Diori himself said he had nothing to do with it and the fact that his son was involved in this [words indistinct] accounted publicly for this activity was the reason for putting him again under house arrest.

NIGERIA

Ondo State University Closed After Riots

AB301737 Kaduna Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] The Ondo State University, Ado-Ekiti, has been closed, and the students are to vacate the campus. This followed violent demonstrations by the students this morning in which property was destroyed and roads barricaded to traffic. The university Senate met this morning and decided that the institution be closed, after unsuccessful attempts to restrain the students.

Paper Supports Move To Produce Weapons Locally

AB241016 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 24 Apr 87

[From the press review]

[Text] The *National Concord* welcomes the plan by the Ministry of Defense to restructure the country's defense industry to make it less dependent on foreign hardware and other weapons. The paper is delighted that local entrepreneurs are now being asked to pool their resources to set up companies for the production of weapons. But it, however, warns that the issue should be approached with caution. The *Concord* calls on the government to embark on a more articulated program of heavy industrial development of arms and to ensure that information is provided to private manufacturers on the regulations governing the production of defense materials.

ANGOLA

Van Dunem Notes Problems in Diplomatic Corps

MB300916 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] Comrade Afonso van Dunem Mbinda, minister of external relations, affirmed in Luanda yesterday that Angolan diplomacy was militant during the national liberation struggle and continues to be. He was addressing senior officials, including representatives of the People's Republic of Angola's diplomatic and consular missions.

Speaking at the close of the first executive council for external relations, Mr van Dunem said it was necessary that diplomats, especially those outside the country, do their best in practical terms to maintain the image and international prestige of the country, which has been victimized by the revolutionary struggle of our people against Portuguese colonialism, the South African racist regime, and the mercenaries on its payroll. The member of the Political Bureau and MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee criticized the abnormal situations that have occured in several diplomatic and consular missions. Minister van Dunem pointed out ways and means of overcoming such problems to the benefit of the counrtry's image and international prestige.

[Begin Mbinda recording] With special emphasis on those working outside Angola, all diplomatic workers without exception must seek to preserve the country's image and international prestige. They must be inspired by the revolutionary struggle of our people against Portuguese colonialism, against racist South Africa, and the mercenaries on its payroll. This logically implies that certain diplomatic missions must (?stop being) [words indistinct] in the sphere of international relations.

It is the responsibility of the (?heads) of diplomatic and consular missions to apply the spirit of initiative and courage, which seems to [words indistinct]. Slowly but surely, they must eradicate [words indistinct] diplomatic and consular missions (? with regard to) the diplomatic workers to develop effectively their political and diplomatic activities, both with the countries to which they are accredited and their counterparts from other embassies. This is the challenge I present to you, comrade heads of diplomatic and consular missions, and I am convinced that it [words indistinct] [end recording]

Comrade Afonso van Dunem Mbinda stressed the importance of this matter. He said that Angolan diplomatic activities are an indispensable extension of the political and military actions carried out within Angola in the face of racist South Africa's systematic and growing aggression. Speaking on the work to be developed soon, Minister van Dunem stressed the need to strengthen discipline, capabilities, and zeal, as well as the application of the Leninist principle: from each according to his ability. Diplomats must be studious, competent, and have a deep knowledge of the issues and (?tasks) for which they are responsible.

The first expanded meeting of the Ministry of External Relations, which ended in Luanda last night, approved a series of measures that will sooon increase the diplomatic activities of the People's Republic of Angola. The participants reviewed the current political and professional situation, which is marked by an increasing class struggle, and also assessed the country's diplomatic activities. It also looked into the process of reorganizing the Ministry of External Relations, with the aim of achieving militant and active diplomacy. This meeting brought together for the first time heads and representatives of Angola's diplomatic and consular missions. It approved the decree on the reduction of the labor force and recomended to the Council of Ministers the draft law on reduced spending at diplomatic and consular missions.

Party Secretary Addresses Meeting on Defense

MB290740 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] The MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee Department of Defense and Security is holding its fourth methodology meeting to define the principles and correct methods that will activate the leading role of the party in this area at all levels. The seminar is studying the most (?appropriate and efficient) mechanisms through which the party can be made aware of the concerns facing our armed forces and the organs of defense and internal order, as well as (?drawing up) relevant guidelines that would effectively ease the prevailing political and military tension. The seminar is also discussing the new regulations of the organs of defense and security, the work plan methodology, and the annual activity plan.

Comrade Juliao Mateus Paulo Dino Matross, Central Comittee secretary for judicial and state organs, opened the seminar with a speech devoted to the field of defense and security and the current political and military situation of our country.

[Begin Dino Matross recording] The fourth methodology meeting of the Department of Defense and Security will certainly mark the beginning of a new stage in the application of party policy; thus realizing one of the decisions of the party second congress on the need to create a department of defense and security that would be different from the former department and which would be entrusted with party political work within the armed forces, the organs of security and internal order, and war veterans.

As you are aware, over the past 5 years, the department's activity was connected only with the direction and control of party political work in the armed forces, the organs of security and internal order, and war veterans. Without belittling the great contribution made by the department at various levels during that period in implementing decisions, and partiuclarly in propagating and strengthening the party political line by directly controlling the national political directorates of the Ministries of Defense, Security, and Interior, the second MPLA-Labor Party Congress concluded that to improve the dissemination and application of party policy, in accordance with the current political and military situation, it was imperative and advisable that the party leadership approved the regulation of political organs as well as broaden the sphere of action of the party leadership support organ dealing with the issues of defense, security, and internal order.

Only in this way can our party leadership deal more accurately and generally with the problems of defense, security, internal order, and war veterans; and, through its specialized department, engage more actively in examinating and resolving the many problems facing our troops, as well as mobilizing our people and the economy for the defense of the people's revolution. As a matter of fact, the current prevailing military situation in our country and in the southern region of our continent demand new work and leadership methods that will adopt to new requirements and circumstances which will enable us win the war as soon as possible. [end recording]

MOZAMBIQUE

Mandela Reiterates Commitment to Armed Struggle

MB291829 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1730 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] Harare — ANC leader Nelson Mandela has reiterated that armed struggle is still the only way of eliminating apartheid in South Africa. Nelson Mandela said this during a meeting with attorney Alan Magid at Pollsmoor Prison on Sunday. The attorney had requested the meeting with the ANC leader in order to sound out the possibility of a statement being made by Mandela in a court case involving an anti-apartheid activist.

Nelson Mandela, who has been sentenced to life imprisonment by the South African regime, recalled on this occasion that the ANC resorted to armed struggle in 1961 after all negotiation attempts had been exhausted.

It will be recalled that the South African authorities have rejected the idea of the ANC leader standing as a witness in the court case involving militant Sibusiso Ndlanzi.

SOUTH AFRICA

Police Storm Cape Campus; 2 ABC Newsmen Arrested

MB302017 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2016 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] Cape Town April 30 SAPA — Two journalists — ABC cameraman Mr Henry Bautista and soundman Mr Willem Pretorius — were arrested at the University of the Western Cape this afternoon after armed police stormed the campus, firing tear gas.

The Bureau for Information said this evening "two white men" were arrested.

SRC [Student Representative Council] member at the scene said about eight people were arrested.

The bureau said: "A 15-year-old youth, two coloureds men, three black women and two white men were arrested."

The United States embassy was "looking into the matter" and was "concerned about the involvement of an American network," a spokesman said today.

The arrests followed a May Day rally in the main hall attended by about 1500 people. It was initially planned for the sports stadium but about 200 policemen moved on to the campus at about 6am and prevented students from entering it, an SRC spokesman said.

After the rally about 500 students staged a protest march to the campus gates where a large police contingent, including a yellow casspir [armored vehicle], was drawn up.

Armed police with cameras were also stationed behind a wooden "hide" on top of the SATS building opposite the gates.

The rector, Professor Jakes Gerwel, attempted to speak to a Captain van Schalkwyk who was in apparent command but the captain refused and police stormed on to the campus seconds after students were given a three-minute warning to disperse.

Police firing tear gas pursued students to the main hall and the student centre several hundred metres from the gates.

An SRC spokesman said a few students threw stones after police moved on to the campus but they saw no stones thrown before this.

The Bureau for Information said: "At 2:15 a group of about 500 students threw stones at private vehicles. They were dispersed by way of tearsmoke and sjamboks [whips]. No damage or injuries were reported."

Professor Gerwel could not be reached for comment tonight.

Police escorted a *Cape Times* car from the campus this morning after telling a reporter to leave the area or face arrest. Police were observed stopping and searching scores of students hitching to campus along Modderdam Road.

Newsmen, Students Released

MB011258 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1250 GMT 1 May 87

[Text] Cape Town May 1 SAPA — The two journalists and six students who were arrested at the University of Western Cape yesterday after police dispersed a rally were released on bail today, the police have confirmed.

The jounralists, ABC cameraman Henry Bautista and soundman Willem Pretorius as well as the students spent the night in the Bellville police cells. They were brought before a Bellville magistrate at noon today and the two journalists were released on R500 bail and the students on bail of R150.

They were told to appear in court on Monday.

Police Teargas Witwatersrand Student March

MB301503 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1501 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] Johannesburg Apr 30 SAPA — Police this afternoon

teargassed several hundred University of the Witwatersrand students who tried to march from the campus into Braamfontein, Johannesburg. Police fired tear gas after confronting students who started to march from the campus towards Jorissen Street, following a meeting attended by about 500 people at lunch time, an eye witness said. No one was hurt and no arrests were made.

Students, who decided to march through Braamfontein, were met at the end of the campus grounds by police wearing uniforms and gas masks. "There were shouts from students and a few stones were thrown," the eye witness, who asked not to be named, said.

Police blocked off Jorissen Street using police cars.

A "big" police contingent fired "a hell of a lot of tear gas cannisters," the eye witness said. Some students and staff members were overcome by tear gas. They retreated to the piazza in the middle of Wits premises. They moved again in a group towards the road.

Students suggested they join hands and move together to the edge of the campus and invited the academics present to join them. The academics agreed, providing the crowd did not move off the grounds. The singing crowd walked to the steps leading to the road, sat down, and sang freedom songs.

A Wits office bearer told police, who had moved a distance away, that the students' intention was peaceful.

Security Forces Seal Off Grahamstown Townships

MB301038 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1000 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] Grahamstown's townships have been sealed off by security forces who are doing house-to-house searches. The Army moved in at 0200 this morning and set up roadblocks at roads leading to and from the township. All people leaving the township were asked for their names, and these were then checked against the list; those appearing on the list were told to step aside. It is not immediately known what happened to them.

Townships residents were told that security forces had launched a routine operation to clean up the area. As a result of the operation, many workers arrived late for work this morning. They had, however, been given small notices by the Army for their employers saying that they had been involved in the security operation which had caused them to be late.

4 KwaZulu Policemen Wounded in Grenade Attack

MB301422 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] Four KwaZulu policemen were wounded when suspected terrorists attacked a barracks at Osizweni black residential area near Newcastle early this morning. The KwaZulu commissioner of police, Brigadier Drieslaas, said the attack was carried out with hand grenades and AK-47 rifles at about 0100 this morning. Two hand grenades were thrown into the building. Constable M.B. Mbatha was seriously injured when he was struck in the head by shrapnel, and Const A.B. Dube underwent an emergency operation for a bullet wound in the leg. The other two policemen were slightly injured.

Portuguese SWATF Member, Wife Held in Zambia

MB301251 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0858 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] Johannesburg April 30 SAPA — A Portuguese-speaking member of the South West Africa Territory Force, Private Juan Carlos Marques Cimbra and his wife, Sandra Maria, are being held in Zambia, SABC radio news reports.

A spokesman for the territory force confirmed in Windhoek that they were arrested on the Zambezi river by Zambian police.

The spokesman said they had been on a pleasure cruise in a motor boat near Katima Mulilo.

Zambia police alleged that they had crossed the border into Zambian territory.

The couple was beiong held at Sesheke.

A spokesman for the Portuguese Embassy in Cape Town confirmed that the embassy had been in contact with the Zambian authorities in connection with the release of the couple.

A South African foreign affairs spokesman said in Pretoria that the department was trying to obtain information through "the existing channels," and trying to secure the couple's release.

Body of Murdered SATS Worker Discovered in Tembisa

MB301703 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1701 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] Johannesburg April 30 SAPA — The burnt body of another SATS [South African Transport Services] worker has been found — this time at Tembisa on the east Rand, SABC TV news reports. As in the case of the four SATS workers necklaced at Kazerne on Tuesday, he had been abducted from his workplace and allegedly assaulted and then set alight with petrol. All five had opposed the strike by rail workers.

COSATU Accuses Government of 'Smear Campaign'

MB300820 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0750 GMT 20 Apr 87

[Text] Johannesburg April 20 SAPA — The Congress of SA Trade Unions (COSATU), accusing the government of conducting a "massive smear campaign" against the federation, today said it condemned all kinds of violence.

In a statement in reaction to the "necklace" killing of four former SATS [South African Transport Services] workers two days ago, COSATU general secretary, Mr Jay Naidoo, blamed the gov-

ernment and SATS management for "the spiral of violence" which followed the SATS strike.

Warning the government against continuing its "anti-COSATU campaign," Mr Naidoo said a raid on the federation's Johannesburg offices yesterday — the second within a week — was an attempt by the authorities "to justify their attacks on the labour movement, and COSATU in particular."

P.W. Botha on Struggle Against ANC, Communism

MB292016 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1957 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] Port Elizabeth April 29 SAPA — The government was not fighting trade unions but ringleaders who wanted to misuse them, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha said in Port Elizabeth tonight. He addressed a crowd of about 1,000 in the Feathermarket Hall and said that the so-called revolutionary struggle was not aimed at redressing violated black human rights but was aimed at bringing South Africa under communist control.

"It is being said that the struggle is about human rights and that because black human rights are being trampled, the white community must be eradicated and the National Party destroyed piecemeal," Mr Botha said. "The main struggle is the one that is being directed from abroad under the leadership of the Kremlin, the SA Communist Party and its ANC cohorts. If they succeed it will not be only the National Party which is destroyed but also the opposition parties which are standing against the NP. It will not be these leftists and pinkos who are walking about that will be put into power. There are other trained leaders who are ready to take over (once the revolutionary struggle succeeds). The struggle is not aimed primarily at redressing black rights, but at defeating South Africa and bringing it into a new sphere of (communist) influence."

Mr Botha said it was more than just a military struggle. It concerned the economy, social conditions and political development "and we must take steps to ward off all these onslaughts against South Africa."

After dealing with the government's efforts in coping with the cost of the oil crisis, the drought and the population explosion, Mr Botha referred to the Mossel Bay oil-from-gas project and said the city of Port Elizabeth would obtain between a quarter and one third of the direct work on the off-shore platform and a large proportion of the work required at the onshore plant.

As far as political reform was concerned the population explosion had played a major role in the inevitability that one half of the black population would have to be accommodated economically and politically outside the self-governing and independent national states.

He repeated the government's rejection of a fourth chamber of parliament, saying it was not possible to accommodate all black minorities in one chamber. He said a national council would provide a forum for the leaders of autonomous communities to discuss and negotiate matters of common concern, "but we have said that communities own interests, community life, schools and cultures must be maintained."

"We are told we are going too slow and reform must be hurried up. But America took more than one hundred years to find its present constitution. Switzerland took centuries and the European Parliament has taken a long struggle since World War Two, and it still hasn't succeeded in taking over the autonomy of its member states. It takes years, generations, centuries, to create constitutions that work. Why is South Africa expected to do it overnight?

"While this government is in power it will bring about economic and social reform and it will foster cooperation between the people of South Africa but it is not prepared to surrender the rights of white South Africa to any of these projects proposed to us. The government stands ready to negotiate with any group prepared to surrender violence. Under my leadership we shall have no discussions with people who apply violence."

Promises Whites 'Protection'

MB010452 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2250 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] Pietermaritzburg, April 30, SAPA — As long as he lived reform would proceed only on the basis of protection of the white man, the state president, Mr P.w. Botha, said here tonight.

He addressed about 1200 people in the YMCA sports centre, and said reform would be continued after May 6 provided that stability could be maintained.

"You as voters must decide if you want to continue along the road of security, economic growth and stability in order to bring about justice. You must also decide whether you want to see justice done to the white man who has no other home in this world. As long as I live reform will continue only on the basis of protection for the white man. I don't want to see a repetition of what happened in Zimbabwe, what happened in Mozambique and what happened in Zambia. This country will grow stronger as a regional power in this sub-continent, not for its own purposes alone but also for the sake of its neighbours.

"There is a beautiful side of South Africa also. It is a land of hope and expectation which could well hold discussions and reach agreemeents with black leaders to participate in indabas.

"But we are not prepared to have a fourth chamber for blacks or black majority government," President Botha said.

"We are prepared to have majority government but on a basis of differentiation. We are prepared to have a devolution of power and to share power, but not to relinquish it so we and our children have no future."

He said the issue of reform was one on which the electorate needed to gain clarity. "No prime minister before me has been attacked more viciously than I am today. It is because anarchists don't want me to succeed. They know if we succeed we'll become a stronger and a peaceful country. That is why they want me out of the way, they want my party out of the way."

The ANC's calendar for 1987 was aimed at isolating the "Botha regime," he said. "They don't want to isolate Eglin or Worrall, but Botha, because Botha is standing in the way of communism."

At the start of the meeting, when Mr Botha was interrupted several times by hecklers, he commented: "If they succeed with their kind of freedom we will not be allowed to discuss our issues here." When one particularly vociferous heckler was escorted from the audience by NP supporters, a number of young people, several of them women, started to chant "Let them go, let them go," while waving clenched fists.

Mr Botha promised he would deal with the issue of detainees later, and then said: "Freedom without discipline is lawlessness," which triggered loud and sustained applause.

Later Mr Botha repeated a section of his standard campaign speech dealing with the review of security legislation under his administration and said judges were able to visit detainees at any time. "If the communists take over in this country they (the hecklers) will not be able to shout. The fact that they can shout at the head of the Government of South Africa proves that we are a free country. I want to warn young people who lend their ears to radicals and who play around with the music from Lusaka — they will end up inside the bear's fur coat, but they will no longer be able to live."

Pik Botha Criticizes ANC, Economic 'Onslaught'

MB300607 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0100 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] East London April 29 SAPA — The African National Congress did not want blacks and whites to get together in South Africa because that would be the end of its revolution, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said at a public meeting in the Orient Theatre here last night. He slammed the banned organisation and said the government was prepared to negotiate with black leaders, "but not with necklace murderers."

Mr Botha dwelt on what he called the onslaught on the South African economic system where he said the black businessman was "murdered and his daughter raped" only because he competed successfully in a competitive economic system.

He said when the state president announced the most dramatic reforms the country had seen, the violence was stepped up because the ANC said that under no circumstances would it allow black and white to get together. "We have irrefutable evidence of meetings and cells here and abroad where it was spelt out categorically that the biggest thing against the ANC was if the whites and blacks got together.

"They have said they will not negotiate with any government or leader unless the leader accepts that power must be transferred. There will not be negotiation on power sharing."

Mr Botha said there were black businessmen opposed to the government and the National Party and to the left of the Progressive Federal Party who were being murdered and their daughters raped. "I ask why. It is only because they (the ANC) cannot accept black businessmen participating in a system that works. All these forces have an interplay."

Dealing with what he called "the dangerous onslaught on the South African economy," Mr Botha referred to the calling-in of South Africa's loans and said South Africans should be proud of the government for having negotiated a deal on this last month.

He said taxation would increase four times in South Africa if PFP or Conservative Party policies were followed. "The CP criticises us and accuses us of wasting money, but if it took over there would be 400 ministers if their policy of homelands for all the races was carried out."

SACC's Naude on Zambia Raid, Overseas Funding

MB301720 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1631 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] Johannesburg April 30 SAPA — If South Africa wished to further tarnish credibility in surrounding states, it "put the cherry on the top" by raiding Livingstone last Saturday, Dr Beyers Naude, the outgoing general secretary of the South African Council of Churches [SACC], said at a press conference today.

"South Africa may be able to get away with their actions as far as the Western world is concerned, but not as far as surrounding states go," Dr Naude added. Dr Naude said a statement by Zambian prime minister [title as received], Dr Kenneth Kaunda, made it clear the Zambian Government was deeply disturbed by the raid. He added that the Zambian people believed the raid was an "election stunt" for Mr P.W. Botha and that innocent people were killed to gain votes. "This is one way in which South Africa can hit out at surrounding states, regardless of what the consequences will be," Dr Naude said.

Commenting on funding received by the South African Council of Churches from overseas, Dr Naude said it was "totally open," and fully legal. He added that the SACC considered the funding to be part of the Christian responsibility. "It is our moral duty to help those suffering from injustice."

Dr Naude said if the government continued to prohibit funding, such as the Catholic Bishops Conference, it would "only hasten violent revolution." "We will carry on doing what we have to do, unless legal restraints force us not to be able to do so," Dr Naude said. "If that happens, we will continue to warn the South African Government that it is heading for a situation of uncontrollable crisis in our country," he emphasised.

ARMSCOR Unveils Prototype Helicopter Gunship

MB301316 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1311 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] Kempton Park April 30 SAPA — The prototype helicopter gunship — complete with 72 rockets and a helmet-sight controlled gun system — which was unveiled by South Africa today is not comparable with the sophisticated Soviet Hind troop carrier and anti-tank helicopter supplied to Angola.

At a press conference today at the Atlas Aircraft Corporation in Kempton Park, where the experimental weapons system mounted on a Puma helicopter, the XTP1, was shown to the media, the chairman of ARMSCOR [Armaments Development and Production Corporation], Commandant Piet Marais, conceded South Africa's technology could not yet compete with the world powers. He emphasised that although South Africa was capable of producing its own helicopter fleet for the air force, the industry, particularly as far as weapons systems were concerned, was "still in a developmental stage."

The XPT1, based on the French Puma 330 has a computer controlled 20 mm gun system slung underneath, four rocket pods for 18 86mm rockets each, which fire in conjunction with the South African developed Helmet Sight System. The standard Puma has been modified, with two stumblings on the fuselage, a ventral fin and a modified horizontal stabiliser at the rear to improve lateral stability as a weapons platform.

Cmdt Marais said today's unveiling of the XPT1, in contrast with the normal secretiveness about ARMSCOR's developments, understandable in the light of the international arms embargo against the republic, had been decided on because there had been some doubt about the country's ability in this field. He described the announcement of the XPT1 as another milestone in South Africa's development of helicopter technology, following the unveiling last February of the locally developed Alpha DH1, prototype two-seater attack helicopter.

Military correspondents were also shown a comprehensive range of helicopter components, including highly sophisticated engine parts, rotor blades and gearboxes, which have been locally manufactured to counter-act the arms embargo.

Cmdt Marais said ARMSCOR and its subsidiaries and associates in the private sector had developed the country's helicopter technology to the stage where it was possible to "indefinitely extend" the life of the air force's present fleet and produce new aircraft.

Asked about imported content in the aircraft, he said it was possible to produce wholly South African products if circumstances necessitated this. Imported parts were still used to an extent because they were cheaper than that which could be produced locally.

The minister of defence, General Magnus Malan, was guest of honour at the unveiling ceremony, where he delivered a short speech, but left before the press conference due to "a busy schedule."

Gen Malan said the XPT1 "epitomises the spirit of our nation — give our people a challenge and they turn it into opportunity. Team work has made us winners." The XPT1 was "the testimony of yet another example of South African expertise, initiative and preparedness. Atlas demonstrates once again today that South Africans can overcome any hurdle."

When the Alpha XH1 was unveiled last year it had been stated the next step would be to develop special sub-systems further so that they could be evaluated on the air force's own helicopters. "We are now witnessing the logical, technological continuation of this process of renewal."

Gen Malan also paid tribute to the "farsightedness" of the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, who as minister of defence had foreseen the international arms embargo against South Africa in the 60's already and guided the country to choose the road of innovation instead of stagnation. "What is being demonstrated today is yet another step forward but most definitely not the final chapter." There was hardly any technological terrain that South Africans could not master.

Sri Lanka Negotiating for Arms Despite UN Ban
MB300658 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2125 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] Colombo April 29 SAPA — Sri Lanka was currently negotiating arms deals with South Africa and alternative diplomatic steps were being explored to by-pass the country's support of a United Nations resolution against trade with South Africa.

Highly placed government sources, who spoke on condition of anonymity, told SAPA's correspondent Sri Lanka had no other alternative but to import arms and military vehicles from South Africa since most countries were unwilling to supply arms to countries where there were internal conflicts.

Sri Lanka was currently negotiating both with South Africa and Israel to purchase arms, and the sources said instructions had been sent to the island's diplomatic missions to seek alternative diplomatic steps with regard to Sri Lanka's support of the UN resolution about trade links with South Africa.

They said the Sri Lankan Government would not play an active role against South Africa in world trade, and would look to the country to purchase urgently needed arms to crush a Tamil separatist terrorist war which has claimed more than 5500 lives during the past five years.

There was a major shift in Sri Lanka's attitude towards South Africa, particularly in view of the deteriorating security situation in the troubled Indian Ocean island.

The Tamil separatists, mostly Marxist oriented, have been battling the Colombo government in an attempt to set up a separate Tamil homeland. But intelligence agencies in the island and those abroad say the ultimate aim of the separatists was to set up a Marxist dictatorship on the island.

The key ministries involved in fighting the Tamil seperatists — defence and national security — have told the government there is an urgent need to change Sri Lanka's attitude towards South Africa in view of the escalating violence. The sources said Sri Lanka was also pleased with South Africa's continuing interest in tea purchases, particularly because tea exports to the Arab world had declined sharply.

Railway Disrupted by Previously Undetected Fault

MB301327 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1200 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] It now appears that an unsafe rail line caused disruption of train services from Soweto today. Police and the transport services retracted a statement that an explosion damaged the line early this morning, and a technical fault was blamed. Now the Bureau for Information says a blast some time ago had caused a small crack which has only been noticed now. The unsafe line resulted in the cancellation of trains and thousands of commuters arrived late for work.

NEW NATION Publishes 'Update' Column on Unrest

Survey Results Presented

MB240921 Johannesburg NEW NATION in English
23-29 Apr 87 p 6

["Update" column]

[Text] A Women for Peace survey conducted in the three townships of Sowcto, Alexandra and Daveyton last year found that residents considered the SADF presence the major cause of continuing township "unrest". An earlier survey showed that 90 percent of township residents opposed the presence of the troops in the townships.

Eighteen policemen were killed and 192 injured in "township unrest" last year, according to Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok. Between March 31 1985 and March 31 last year, six SADF members were killed and 44 injured while "performing duty" in the black townships.

Loss, damage and avoidable expense in the SADF cost more than R32-million in the 1986/7 financial year, according to the Auditor General, Joep de Loor.

A total of R717,844 was spent on 16 of the SADF's 83 publications during the 1986/7 financial year, according to Defence Minister Magnus Malan.

A total of 115 SADF members were killed in military operations and training accidents in 1986, the Deputy Minister of Defence, Wynand Breytenbach, told parliament. Thirty-two members of the security forces were killed in Namibia last year, according to the former head of the South West Africa command, Major General George Meiring.

A total of 1,596 conscripts failed to report for duty in 1984, a figure which increased dramatically to 7,589 for the January 1985 call up. Last year, Defence Minister Malan refused to release the figures of those failing to report for national service.

A total of 1,061,281 South Africans owned guns in 1986, according to Law and Order Minister Vlok.

Deaths caused by methane gas in South Africa's mines have increased by 395 percent over the past decade. A total of 40 people died between 1970 and 1979, while 166 died between 1980 and 1987.

While South Africa produces 60 percent of Africa's electricity, at least half the country's black families spend [up] to five hours a day looking for firewood, according to the Carnegie Report.

According to the Institute of Strategic Studies of Pretoria University, ANC guerrillas launched 84 attacks in 1984, 136 attacks in 1985 and 228 attacks last year. This represents an average of 3.6, 11.3 and 20.7 per month respectively.

Economic Data Highlighted

MB300825 Johannesburg NEW NATION in English
30 April-6 May 87 p 6

["Update" column]

[Text] Six South African journalists are known to be in detention.

For every unemployed male worker in South Africa, three women are without work, according to the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU).

An estimated 900,000 mandays have been lost to far in the public sector this year because of strikes on the Reef.

The total number of workers employed in the construction industry has fallen from 320,000 in 1984 to 295,000 this year, according to Central Statistical Services [CSS]. CSS figure — which are generally reckoned to be conservative — show 60,000 jobs were lost in manufacturing and 20,000 in commerce over the same period.

CSS figures show that a total of 795 new companies were registered in the first two months of this year, as against 2,038 over the same period of 1984. There were 53,210 civil judgments for debt against businesses and individuals in January this year, as against 19,420 in January 1984 — a 270 percent increase.

Of the 4,244 people in detention in mid-April this year, 1,424 were under the age of 18, Major-General Francois Steenkamp of the SA Police has disclosed in a court affidavit.

Only 11 percent of SA households earn more than R1,400 a month, while 56 percent earn less than R400 a month, according to a study by the Actuarial Society of South Africa. The study also shows that more than 40 percent of workers earn less than the minimum subsistence level of R280 a month.

South Africa's inflation rate rose by 0.5 percent in March to 16.8 percent, according to Central Statistical Services.

Exports of SA coal will be significantly lower this year than in 1986, partly as a result of sanctions, according to the Transvaal Coal Owners' Association.

WEEKLY MAIL Issues 'Apartheid Barometer'
MB301821 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 30 Apr-7 May 87 p 4

["Apartheid Barometer"]

[Text] DETENTIONS

A total of 19,209 people were detained under the Emergency regulations between June 12, 1986 and April 15, 1987, according to figures released by Major-General Francois Steenkamp in an affadavit submitted to the Cape Town Supreme Court.

He said that on April 5, 1987, 4,244 detainees were held under the Emergency regulations and that by April 15, 14,965 detainees had been released. He said that 1,424 of those still being held were children aged between 12 and 18. All of these children were black, 1,225 of them boys and 199 girls.

The month with the largest number of Emergency detainees was July 1986, when 8,569 people were being held.

In their analysis of 10,597 people detained since June 12, 1986 under the Emergency regulations, the Detainees Parents' Support Committee [DPSC] found that 1,485 were scholars/students/teachers, 976 trade unionists or teachers, 1,913 community or political workers, 142 clergy or church workers, 21 journalists, 50 who fall into other categories and 6,011 whose professions are unknown.

According to the DPSC, 3,120 of the Emergency detainees came from the PWV [Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging]area, 1,136 from the Transvaal country, 3,355 from the Eastern Cape, 226 from the Northern Cape, 1,121 from the Western Cape, 1,057 from Natal and 582 from the Orange Free State.

According to the DPSC a total of 249 people were known to be in detention under South Africa's security laws at the end of last month, in addition to the 4,244 held under the Emergency regulations.

NATAL UNREST

According to a report released last month by Dr Michael Sutcliffe, a senior lecturer at the University of Natal (Durban), Inkatha was responsible for 24 percent of the 358 unrest incidents recorded in Natal in 1986. UDF affiliates were responsible for four percent, the youth for 11 percent, vigilantes for seven percent, the security forces for 11 percent and unknown people for 36 percent, Sutcliffe said. The main targets of the unrest were the UDF, COSATU and youth organisations. He said his information was drawn primarily from Bureau for Information reports and press reports.

SADF DEATHS

SWAPO guerrillas have killed a total of 333 South African troops, including a colonel, so far this year, SWAPO said in a statement earlier this week. SWAPO said more than 300 members of the South African security forces had also been injured since January 1 and that they had attacked 37 military bases, destroyed over 80 vehicles and carried out nearly 70 acts of sabotage.

The SADF said in a statement that SWAPO's claims were "exaggerations." The South West Africa Territory Force says it killed 402 SWAPO guerrillas in the first three months of 1987.

PENSIONERS

According to figures released in parliament by the Minister of National Health and Population Development, Dr Willie van Niekerk, a total of R418-million will be spent on 417,000 black pensioners while R502-million will be spent on 214,000 white pensioners in 1987. This means that R1,002 will be spent on each black pensioner this year while R2,345 will be spent on each white pensioner.

EXAM BOYCOTT

A total of 8,943 black matric students registered at Department of Education schools did not report for their end- of-year exams last year, while 18,626 students wrote their exams, although 2,087 did not write all their papers, the Minister of Education and Development Aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said in parliament.

PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE

Harry Gwala, 66, former African National Congress and South African Communist Party leader, was detained in 1975 and subsequently sentenced to life imprisonment.

Gwala was born in 1920 in New Hanover, Natal. In 1934, working as a domestic servant in Pietermaritzburg, he became involved in the Industrial and Commerical Workers Union (ICU).

In 1942, he became a teacher and joined the Communist Party; two years later he joined the ANC. In 1944 he became a trade union organiser in the textile industry. He helped lead the 1950 national stayaway and was listed. He was banned the following year.

He was arrested in 1963 and spent the next nine years on Robben Island. Three years after his release he was detained and in 1977 he was convicted for recruiting cadres for military training.

Gwala, who is completing a BA degree at Unisa [University of South Africa], is being treated for a terminal moto-neuron condition which has resulted in semi-paralysis of his right arm. His wife, Elda Kaipi, died of asthma three years ago. He has four children and four grandchildren.

BANNED BOOKS

No books were banned this week.

Information Bureau Issues 29 Apr Unrest Report
MB301134 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1132 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] Pretoria April 30 SAPA — Herewith the Bureau for Information's unrest report for the period 00h01 to midnight last night:

Unidentified persons set fire to a railway coach at Daveyton station near Benon yesterday. The extent of the damage is not yet known. No injuries or arrests were reported.

Four black men were arrested at the Sentrarand shunting yard on charges of intimidation yesterday after they threatened some of the other workers not to continue their work. No injuries were reported.

A white man, Mr A.J.S. de Bruyn, sustained slight burns when 6 black men and a black woman set fire to the SA Transport Services truck of which he was the driver, yesterday. The incident occurred in Marshall Street in the centre of Johannesburg. No arrests have yet been made.

Two black men (one over and one under the age of 18) were arrested under the emergency regulations in Meadowlands (Soweto) yesterday after they stoned a police vehicle. No injuries were reported.

Other unrest-related incidents reported during the above mentioned period comprised stonings, arson and petrol bomb attacks. The collective damages were extensive. No injuries or arrests were reported.

30 Apr Unrest Report
MB010844 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0843 GMT 1 May 87

[Text] Pretoria, May 1, SAPA — The following is the unrest report from the Bureau for Information, Pretoria, for the period 00h01 to 24h00 yesterday:

"An unknown group of people set a train coach, no 9679, alight.

"No injuries or arrests were reported.

"In Chesterville (Durban) a group of plus minus 50 black youths marched through the street, shouting slogans.

"The police fired tear-gas to disperse the group.

"No injuries or arrests were reported.

"At the University of the Western Cape a group of plus minus 500 coloureds stoned private vehicles.

"The police dispersed the crowd with tear-gas.

"No injuries were reported.

"The SAP arrested three coloured men, three black women and two white men.

"At Bonteheuwel (Athlone) a group of plus minus 30 coloured youths threw a petrol bomb at a lorry.

"Much damage was done.

"Five coloured youths were arrested.

"On 29 April the police found at 20h30 the burnt body of a black man, Mr Justus Swapo, at the Sethokua hostel in Tembisa.

"Petrol was poured over him and he was then burnt.

"He was a SATS [South African Transport Services] worker.

"Other unrest related incidents consisted of stone throwing.

"Little damage was done."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

MB010912 [Editorial Report]

CITIZEN on UDF Ad Funding Inquiry

The page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 30 April comments on the inquiry into the funding of UDF advertisements by Chris Ball of the First National Bank, formerly known as the Barclays Bank. The commission has "come to the conclusion that the 'probabilities are overwhelming' against Mr Ball not knowing what the true purpose of the overdraft was." *The Citizen* says "the bank is more important that any individual that serves it, even if that individual is a man of the status of Mr Ball. We do not have any right to tell the bank what it must do about its affairs, but if the controversy and the finding affect the bank's business, then its duty must surely be to reconsider Mr Ball's position. Anything less would not be in the interests of the bank or its shareholders."

STAR: NP Trading on Fear

"The Nationalists are trading shamelessly on fear because that is about the last electoral weapon they have left in an armoury otherwise barren of ideas, objectives and now even ideology," notes Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 30 April in a page 14 editorial. "As voters prepare to go to the polls in less than a week they should bear two things in mind. The first is the growing anger of all other communities at the sheer indulgence of this whites-only election. And the second is that any party which insists on dividing South Africa by racial group is not ensuring safety, it is trifling with it. That, perhaps, is the great divide in white South Africa today. Those who believe that emphasising race and colour can unite the country in peace have simply to choose either Nat [NP] or CP. The two parties are at one on that issue. Those who reject divisive group thinking cannot, in conscience, vote for either."

Five Freedoms Forum: Freedom of Conscience

In the last of a series, a senior rabbi of the Imanu-Shalom Congregation, Rabbi Assabi, writes on the freedom of conscience, saying: "Conscience can be and is used by people on

every point of the moral spectrum and at every stage of human history to justify what they do and what they stand for. There is therefore no doubt in my mind that the promulgators of apartheid can and do use their consciences to defend their position with the same vigour as I would use mine against any kind of discrimination."

"Freedom of conscience today means the right to know, the right to aspire and work for meaningful change, the right to choose if need be, not to carry a gun, the right to speak out against the injustice, the right to demand freedom from want, freedom from discrimination, freedom of expression in an atmosphere of freedom from fear. We do not enjoy this freedom; consequently we must work for it. It may be a long and painful journey, we may not even live to see the end of it, but the source of our light must be the words of the sages of old: 'It is not for you to complete the task but neither are you free to desist from it.'"

BUSINESS DAY Warns Against P.W. Botha 'Anger'

A page 8 editorial in Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 30 April comments on the inquiry into the funding of the UDF advertisements saying the evidence against the managing director of First National Bank, Chris Ball, "seems to us flimsy, putative, or, indeed, non-existent. Certainly, it did not go beyond 'probability,' and not everybody will share the commission's view of the probabilities." *Business Day* believes Ball "underestimated the readiness of the President to act against him, and that in testifying before the commission he paid too little heed to his peril. It serves as an ominous warning to the business community that those who anger President Botha by deed or word may find their least-considered words, minutely dissected and judged in public — and that President Botha, with the clandestine resources of the state at his disposal, may well have a secret reserve of ammunition."

CAPE TIMES on Police Force on Campus

A page 6 editorial in Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 29 April comments on the student unrest at the University of Cape Town saying: "The police whipping of students with sjamboks is degrading, just as the order to open fire with shotguns on Monday afternoon seems wholly indefensible. And can it be true that police with dogs and whips invaded the Jagger Library on that day and attacked students at their work? The police have no business coming to the university and disrupting its affairs with tear gas, birdshot and sjamboks — unless their action is truly warranted to protect the public safety and unless the university authorities, being unable to cope, have called them to the campus." "As May 6 approaches, an authoritarian Botha government believes it can benefit from displays of iron-fisted might."

CAPE TIMES: Pik Botha Ruins Own Credibility

"Come election time, Mr Pik Botha is transformed into the Rambo of the National Party — a deadly effective, highly mobile, one-man fighting machine," says Anthony Johnson in the "Midweek Politics" column on page 6 in *Cape Times*. "Having a popular minister with the speaking skills needed consistently to wow an election audience makes the foreign minister an ideal purveyor of Nationalist propaganda and misinformation — on the actions and policies of ANC, the PFP, his own government, and virtually any other group or subject that suits the NP's short-term election strategy." But, "Mr Botha's role as chief conduit of crude party propaganda has done considerable harm to his standing among Afrikaner intellectuals and businessmen who previously regarded him as a political leader with significant potential."

WEEKLY MAIL: UWUSA Celebrates May Day at Home

Sefako Nyaka writes on page 16 of Johannesburg *Weekly Mail* in English for 30 April-7 May that "the Inkatha-backed United Workers' Union of South Africa (UWUSA) has organised no fanfare to celebrate Workers' Day and their first anniversary on May 1." UWUSA General Secretary Simon Conco "said he was not sure whether there was a growing militancy amongst workers. But the white elections will definitely have a bearing on the anger of every black South African as it confirms the view that whites are ganging up against blacks in pursuing that goal they are co-opting the Indians and coloureds." Conco says there is a tendency among the leadership of certain organizations "'to use the anger of workers to achieve the ends that have not been canvassed with the workers.'"

New Militancy in Trade Unions

In another article on the same page Nyaka writes that "the heightened militancy among South African workers will make this year's May Day celebrations different from other years. Pandelani Nefolovhodwe, assistant general secretary of CUSA-AZACTU [Council of Unions of South Africa-Azanian Confederation of Trade Unions], says events such as the killing of striking railway workers last week, the recent stayaway in Soweto, and the South African raid into Zambia had made workers more determined to challenge the state." "But his federation has a problem: all its applications to use venues in the townships have been referred to the community councils 'and we refuse to negotiate with councillors for the use of public venues.'" Nefolovhodwe believes "that although the trade union movement has grown substantially, that growth has not been equalled in understanding and solidarity. His federation has been able to consolidate its position, and more than 35,000 workers from the electrical sector and 20,000 from the furniture sector are affiliated to CUSA-AZACTU. This makes CUSA-AZACTU — which tomorrow undergoes a name change to the National Council of Unions (NACTU) [as published] — the second largest union federation in the country, claiming 600,000 members." "'There is a new understanding of trade unionism and militancy and the emergency will not be able to break that.' He said the workers have not yet taken over the leadership of the struggle and in many cases have been scared off by the battles of the youth. 'To some extent the youth has failed in fundamental issues like convincing the working class on the type of campaigns needed to bring about change.'"

SOWETAN on UDF Ad Funding Inquiry

"Without casting aspertions on the findings of the Munnik Commission, it does strike us as somewhat unfair that the State President makes certain serious allegations against the executive head of a major bank, then proceeds to institute a commission into the veracity or otherwise of the allegations," says the page 8 editorial in Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 30 April. An "unhappy problem about the Munnik Commission is that the findings are released too uncomfortably close to the elections in which the scare tactic against the ANC is a major campaigning cry." "Whatever damage this whole sorry business will do to Mr

Chris Ball, we fear the damage to as conservative a corporate body as a bank might be severe. For that reason only we believe Mr Botha acted in a most irresponsible manner throughout."

CITY PRESS: NP 'Exploiting' White Fears

"Swartgevaar [black threat] has certainly become the central theme in the coming general elections — as has indeed been the case over more than five decades," says the page 2 editorial in Johannesburg *City Press* in English on 3 May [date as published]. "Leading the pack is the National Party, whose candidates have been spreading uncertainty among white voters and exploiting their fears with stories of the African National Congress allegedly planning a campaign of death and destruction."

BURGER on PFP Criticism of Police

A page 18 editorial in Cape Town *Die Burger* in Afrikaans on 29 April says "the PFP is struggling to excuse itself from the accusations that it is soft on communism and the ANC. That is why it is so antagonistic toward the police." "Even though the police are not always blameless, one should take into account that many times it has to do its work under the greatest provocation. How many times does the PFP thank the police for the way they fight internal terrorism?" *Burger* points out that "revolutionary forces rejoice over political attacks on the police."

BEELD Defends Government Vision

A page 14 editorial in Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 30 April notes that the minister for education and development aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said "the National Council can only be a workable solution for negotiations if it has the power to make decisions." Viljoen also mentioned an "interim cabinet" and *Beeld* believes "it is a clear answer to all who reproach the government for having no vision for the future." "No instant solutions are possible — or desirable. It is not in the interests of the white man but also not in the interests of the black man, since his lag in economic and educational areas cannot be ignored. Therefore, there must be time for an apprenticeship."

ZAMBIA

Angola, Zaire Presidents Attend Railway Summit

MB301201 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and his Zairian counterpart, Mobutu Sese Seko, are in the country for a summit with President Kaunda (?on the) reopening of the Benguela railway line. The Angolan president was the first to arrive, followed by Field Marshal Mobutu. Both presidents were welcomed by Comrade Kaunda at Lusaka International Airport.

The Lusaka summit today is a follow-up to (?talks) held 4 weeks ago in the Angolan capital, Luanda, on reopening the railway line which has not been in use for over (?15) years.

At the Angolan summit, the three countries agreed to rehabilitate the line in 2 years to ease the flow the goods in the region. The leaders from Mozambique and Zimbabwe, who were expected to join the talks, did not arrive this morning.

Kaunda Praises Meeting

MB301818 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] The president, Comrade Kaunda, has described the just-ended 1-day summit on the rehabilitation and reopening of the Benguela railway line as a great step toward the betterment of communications facilities in the region. Comrade Kaunda was speaking this afternoon at State House when he bade farewell the two heads of state from Zaire and Angola and representatives of the Mozambican Government with whom he discussed the issue of rehabilitating the Benguela railway. The railway line has been closed for the past 12 years because of the ongoing civil war in Angola.

Meanwhile, the Angolan government has invited Zambia and Zaire to buy shares in the new Benguela railway consortium on terms to be agreed upon.

Angola, Zaire Leaders Depart

MB010708 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 1 May 87

[Text] Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko and Angolan President Eduardo dos Santos left yesterday after attending a 1-day summit on the reopening of the Benguela railway line. Angolan President Eduardo dos Santos was the first to leave for home and was seen off at the international airport by President Kaunda, Zairian President Mobuto Sese Seko, secretary general of the party Grey Zulu, Secretary of State for Defense and Security Alex Shapi, and other senior party and government offiicals. The Zairian president left shortly after.

The Lusaka summit was a follow up to the one held 2 weeks ago in Luanda, Angola, at which the leaders agreed to rehabilitate the rail line in 2 years, to be sure there is smooth movement of goods in the region. The Benguela line, which has not been used for over 15 [as heard] years, is expected to start simple operations within 6 months.